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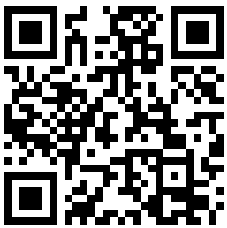

The Yeomanry Cavalry of Gloucestershire and Monmouth

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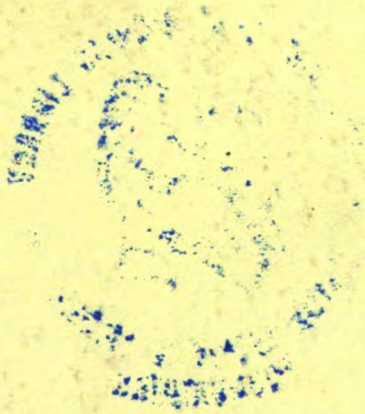

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THE
YEOMANRY CAVALRY OF
GLOUCESTERSHIRE
AND MONMOUTH

By W. H. WYNDHAM QUIN, M.P.

LATE MAJOR 16TH LANCERS, AND

ADJUTANT ROYAL GLOUCESTERSHIRE

HUSSARS

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THE PROMENADE, CHELTENHAM

1898

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To

HENRY EIGHTH DUKE OF BEAUFORT, K.G.

FOR TWENTY YEARS COLONEL OF

THE ROYAL GLOUCESTERSHIRE HUSSARS

THESE NOTES ARE BY PERMISSION

DEDICATED

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PREFACE

IN collecting records of the various troops and corps of Yeomanry formed in Gloucestershire and Monmouth I have experienced great difficulty, owing to the scanty nature of the materials from which information could be obtained.

There are but few papers at headquarters bearing upon the history of the present regiment, while the order books—usually a fruitful source of knowledge—do not date back further than the year 1848. Apparently, no memoirs are extant concerning the Yeomanry in any of the larger country-houses; indeed, the general impression in Gloucestershire seems to be that no such force existed in the locality until some sixty years ago.

The lists of officers and men, together with the dates of commissions, have been taken from documents at the War Office and Record Office, Chancery Lane. These may be considered as perfectly accurate in every respect.

Nearly the whole of the reports of inspections, meetings, etc., have been derived from the back numbers of

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different newspapers, notably the *Gloucester*, *Hereford*, and Felix Farley's *Journals*, as well as from the *Cheltenham Chronicle*. These, with the exception of the latter, which is of more modern date, have been carefully searched since the year 1794, and I beg to offer my best thanks to the editors for the privilege of access to their volumes.

I must also acknowledge the assistance I have received from Majors H. Graham, 16th Lancers, and C. W. Thompson, 7th Dragoon Guards, who have kindly allowed me to cull from their own works such correspondence, etc., as may apply to the Yeomanry Cavalry in general.

It is impossible for me to thank individually all who have aided me in my work, but I cannot forget to mention the 'yeoman' service rendered by Regimental Sergeant-Major Hayward, and Corporal Larner of the orderly-room; nor must I omit to express my gratitude to Sergeant F. Burrow, C Squadron, Royal Gloucestershire Hussars, whose contributions from the Bristol Press have been of the greatest possible value in compiling these notes.

The latter I now venture to publish in the form of a book, not without a hope that a perusal of its pages may prove of some interest to the people of the two counties concerned, more especially to those who have served, or who are serving, in the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars.

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One object above all others I trust has been achieved, namely, that of rescuing from oblivion the action of those brave men who, in a time of unexampled national danger, came forward to risk life and property for their king and fatherland, mindful of the motto that should inspire every true Briton—

'DULCE ET DECORUM EST PRO PATRIA MORI.'

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THE YEOMANRY CAVALRY OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE AND MONMOUTH

CHAPTER I

THE exact origin of our Yeomanry Force is most difficult to trace, owing to the fact of its being almost inseparably connected with the Militia and Volunteers during the earlier part of its existence. As long ago as the reign of Charles II., as we learn from the Acts of that time, the Militia was composed of both horse and foot. A century later the mounted portion appears under the designation of 'Hunter Volunteers,' being armed by order of King George III., on December 18th, 1761.

It was not, however, until the year 1794 that a body 1794
of this kind was given any definite position in the land defences of Great Britain. The Government was then thoroughly alarmed at the extensive military preparations that were being set on foot by the French. An invasion was feared, and on the 5th of March the Prime Minister, Mr. Pitt, proposed in the House of Commons various

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1794 measures for strengthening our internal means of resistance: his speech being remarkable as affording the very first mention of the expression 'Yeoman Cavalry.' He said, after enumeration of several propositions:—'There were other means by which the zeal and spirit of the country might be exerted with regard to its security and defence, which might give us the fullest confidence of safety and protection at home. He did not mean to enter into them, nor did they immediately call for Parliamentary provision. As an augmentation of the Cavalry for internal defence was a very material object, they might, under certain circumstances, have a species of Cavalry consisting of Gentlemen and Yeomanry, who could not be called upon to act out of their respective counties, except on the pressure of emergency, or in cases of urgent necessity.'

Shortly after this, in the same month, a plan was sent round by the Government to all the Lord-Lieutenants of Counties proposing an augmentation of the Forces. The Heads of this plan were as follows:—

1. That the Militia be increased by the raising of Volunteer Companies.
2. That Volunteer Companies be formed in the Towns.
3. That Pioneers should be trained and attached to each regiment.
4. That Volunteer Troops of 'Fencible Cavalry' be

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raised, of fifty to eighty men per troop, to serve during the war in the United Kingdom. The Officers to have temporary rank only, and not to be entitled to half-pay. Arms and accoutrements to be furnished by the Crown, but the levy money and horses by the persons raising troops, and that the Government Contract price should be allowed for the horses. Persons raising two troops to have the rank of Major, four that of Lieutenant-Colonel, and six that of Colonel. 1794

5. Bodies of Cavalry to be raised within particular Districts or Counties; to consist of gentlemen and yeomanry or such persons as they shall recommend, according to plans to be submitted to and approved by the King or Lord-Lieutenants of Counties, under authority from him. The Officers to receive Commissions from his Majesty. The Muster Rolls to be approved by the same. No levy money to be given. The Members to find their own horses, the arms and accoutrements to be given by the Crown; only to be exercised at times by Royal Warrant of the Lord-Lieutenant; only liable to be called out of the County or embodied by Royal Warrant by the Lord Lieutenant, or by the High Sheriff of the County, for the suppression of riots or tumults within their own or adjacent Counties, or by Royal Warrant in case of invasion. In either case to

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receive pay as Cavalry and to be subject to Military Law.

Although the proposals[1] of the Government were adopted generally throughout the country, more especially by the neighbouring counties of Wilts and Somerset, no measures were taken in Gloucestershire regarding the
1795 Volunteer Movement until the summer of 1795, when Mr. Powell Snell of Guiting Grange, Northleach, a gentleman of means and good position in the neighbourhood, wrote to the Lord-Lieutenant offering to raise a troop of cavalry in the town and district of Cheltenham.

Official application was accordingly made to Government, and the proposal having been accepted by the Secretary of State, Mr. Snell was able to muster, before the close of the year, a well-mounted and efficient troop of some sixty strong.

The following are the Officers as shown in the *London Gazette*:—

1ST OR CHELTENHAM TROOP OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE GENTLEMEN AND YEOMANRY.

Captain Powell Snell,	15th August 1795.
Lieutenant Charles Higgs,	Do.
Cornet J. Mathews,	Do.

Agent—Mr. Croasdaile, Pulteney Street, London.

The uniform chosen for the troop was practically the

[1] These were afterwards embodied, with considerable amendments, in an Act passed by the House of Commons to 'encourage and discipline volunteers.'

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same as that worn by the regular light dragoons of the 1795
period, and consisted of a blue jacket with white braid, white leather breeches, half boots,[1] sash and belt, black leather helmet with red and white feather at the side.

The following extract is taken from the *Gloucester Journal* of January 4th, 1796:—

'On Thursday the 31st day of December, the Standard of the 1st Troop of Gloucestershire Gentlemen and Yeomanry was consecrated at Cheltenham in the presence of a large and enthusiastic gathering of townsfolk and neighbours. The Troop being drawn up in open order, the band played "God Save the King," which ceased on the appearance of the Honourable Mrs. Keppel[2] (sister to the Duchess of Gloucester) at a window in the Plough Hotel. In her hand she held the Standard, which she presented to the Captain, saying at the same time: "Gentlemen, I have the honour of presenting to you these Colours. You are well aware of the trust, and I have no doubt you will ever stand by them in defence of your King, your Religion, and the Constitution." The Captain then delivered it to the Cornet with these words: "Cornet Mathews, receive this Standard into your safe custody, now presented to us by the Honourable Mrs. Keppel." Then turning to the window he said: "Accept, Madam, our united thanks for the great honour

[1] Something similar in shape to our present topboot, but wholly composed of leather.

[2] Daughter of Sir E. Walpole, Kt., and wife of Honourable F. Keppel, Dean of Windsor and Bishop of Exeter.

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1795 now conferred upon us, and permit us henceforth to consider you as our tutelary genius; should there ever be a dreadful necessity for drawing the sword, in defence of our beloved Sovereign, the just laws, and civil liberties of this realm, we may feel ourselves inspired by redoubled zeal and ardour under this auspicious banner." Whereupon the Rev. Mr. Mesham, Vicar of Cheltenham, taking the tassels of the Standard in his hand, pronounced a short benediction, and an elegant exhortatory address, which was followed by these impressive lines, especially composed by him for the occasion:—

"In early ages, ere just laws were known,
O'er all the earth a Gothic Veil was thrown;
Then savage clans assembled on the plain
To glut ambition with unnumbered slain;
Peace was unknown, and nought was heard afar
But shouts, and clangorous din of horrid war,
Till, sick of bloodshed, each diminished horde,
Sought by consent to choose one common Lord.
When moral rights and order 'gan to beam,
To sheath the sword, and check th' ensanguined stream.
But, Britain, long thy restless sons forbore
To bless with lasting Codes thy sea-girt shore.
How many patriot Numas strove in vain,
To fix true freedom in a firm domain;
Till Barons bold achieved the arduous deed,
And raised her glorious throne in Runnymede.
Watch with a Vestal's eye the sacred flame;
Feed it with virtuous actions—Glory—Fame;
Make her the idol of the British heart,
Parent of Commerce, Plenty, Science, Art;
With unremitting zeal her shrine adore,
The envied bulwark of our happy shore.
Whilst now the finest troops that Kings can boast,
Steady to discipline, defend our coast;

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When for our laws the noble, rich, and great, 1795
Resign for martial duty ease and state;
Let us then claim at least as passive share;
Be Peace internal our peculiar care.
Lurks here sedition in her murky cell,
With whom congenial imps of darkness dwell,
Your magic swords shall, like Ithuriel's spear,
Detect the monster in her foul career.
'Tis yours, kind friends, to guard with tender care,
And shield from brutal insolence the Fair;
The brightest actions from those sources spring,
Truth, Friendship, Love, our Altars, and our King."'

This and other Corps of Gentlemen and Yeomanry, as they were then called, received on formation an allowance of money to provide themselves with waist-belts for pistols, cartouche-boxes with slings, belts for swords, and for the most part with swords also. When swords were issued they were new, with a leather scabbard, and straight in shape, but these were soon afterwards changed for curved light dragoon sabres with iron scabbards. A belt and knot were also provided. The Ordnance Stores furnished, amongst other articles, carbines, with bayonet and steel rammer denominated 'Elliott's pattern,' twelve per troop only; but if the commanding officer was desirous that his corps should be wholly equipped with carbines, special permission had to be obtained through the Secretary of State for War. The pistols originally issued were of the old pattern 9-inch carbine bore, but were later on changed to the light dragoon pattern with brown barrels, one for each non-commissioned officer and private.

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1795 The force of Yeomanry and Gentlemen was, in the first instance, mainly composed of independent troops, these being subsequently formed, with a few exceptions, into regiments. Some corps date their formation from the time their first troop was raised, others from the time they were incorporated into one administrative whole. The Gloucestershire adopted the former course, and reckon their history from 1830,[1] the year in which the first troop of the present regiment was raised, under command of the late Sir William Codrington, Bart.

Appended is a table of precedence among the different regiments of Yeomanry Cavalry:—

ORDER.

1. ROYAL WILTSHIRE.
2. WARWICKSHIRE.
3. YORKSHIRE HUSSARS.
4. NOTTS (SHERWOOD RANGERS).
5. STAFFORDSHIRE.
6. SHROPSHIRE.
7. AYRSHIRE.
8. CHESHIRE.
9. 1ST WEST YORK.
10. LEICESTERSHIRE.
11. NORTH SOMERSET.
12. DUKE OF LANCASTER'S OWN.
13. LANARKSHIRE (LANARK).
14. NORTHUMBERLAND.
15. NOTTS (SOUTHERN NOTTS).
16. DENBIGHSHIRE.

[1] Unfortunately there was no Yeomanry in Gloucestershire between 1828 and 1830, or else the date of commencement would have been 1795.

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ORDER. 1795

17. WESTMORELAND AND CUMBERLAND.
18. PEMBROKE.
19. ROYAL EAST KENT.
20. HAMPSHIRE.
21. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.
22. DERBYSHIRE.
23. DORSET.
24. GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
25. HERTS.
26. BERKS.
27. MIDDLESEX.
28. ROYAL 1ST DEVON.
29. SUFFOLK.
30. ROYAL NORTH DEVON.
31. WORCESTERSHIRE.
32. WEST KENT.
33. WEST SOMERSET.
34. OXFORDSHIRE.
35. MONTGOMERYSHIRE.
36. 2ND WEST YORK.
37 EAST LOTHIAN.
38. LANARKSHIRE (GLASGOW).
39. LANCASHIRE HUSSARS.

The first of these regiments, the Royal Wiltshire, was raised in 1794, the Shropshire in 1795, and the last, the Lancashire Hussars, in 1848.

Two more troops of Yeomanry were added this year to 1796
the Volunteer Forces of the County. One being raised in the district of Minchinhampton by Philip Sheppard, Esq., of Gatcombe Park, and the other at Wotton-under-Edge by Mr. Humphrey Austin of that town.

As no official notices exist concerning these troops,

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1796 either in the War Office books or in papers kept at the Record Office, it must be assumed that they served without pay and received no assistance whatever at the hands of the Government. The following reference, however, is made to them by the *Gloucester Journal*, November 21st :—

'On Thursday last, the Minchinhampton Yeomanry Cavalry, commanded by Philip Sheppard, Esq.,[1] were exercised on Hampton Common, after which the Captain addressed the troop in a loyal and animated speech, and asked if they were ready to march for the defence of their country at His Majesty's command. This was assented to by the whole troop with that enthusiasm which ever inspires Britons. They returned with swords drawn to the Market-place, the trumpets sounded "God save the King," and were answered by three cheers from the whole troop. We have been favoured with the following note from Cheltenham :—

'The 1st or Cheltenham Troop of Gentlemen and Yeomanry Cavalry, seeing with pleasure in the public prints the honourable testimony of loyalty in their brethren of the Hampton Troop on their ground of exercise, think proper to observe, that at the time of their enrolment, under certain regulations there adopted, each Volunteer freely pledged himself that he would at all times and in all places support his King and Country with his life and

[1] Grandfather of the present Philip Sheppard, Esq., of Bath.

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property, which, soon afterwards, was aggregately con- 1796
firmed at the Consecration of their Standard.—Head-quarters, Cheltenham, November 19th, 1796.'

Again, December 26th :—'Extract of a letter from Wotton-under-Edge. Yesterday our newly-raised Cavalry were handsomely and liberally entertained by Humphrey Austin, Esq.,[1] their Captain, at Mr. Moore's, the Crown Inn. The loyalty and patriotism displayed by the whole Company did them peculiar honour, and the readiness with which they have cheerfully stood forth in the cause of their country at this critical juncture merits the highest commendation. While the British spirit is thus exhibited in every city, country town, and village throughout the kingdom, what hopes can revolutionary Frenchmen presume to entertain of their threatened invasion? Let the recollection of the Spanish Armada be a serious warning to such unprincipled homicides and plunderers, and teach them what kind of reception they are to expect from heroic Englishmen, who are resolved to conquer or die in defence of their beloved Sovereign and most congenial form of Government.'

Captain Snell was this year (October 26th) gazetted Major Commandant of all the Volunteer Cavalry within the County of Gloucester.

Mr. Pitt, finding the strength of our reserves still below

[1] Mr. Austin died 1829, and was buried in Wotton-under-Edge Church. Grandfather of the present Mr. J. Southgate Austin of Bath.

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1796 the requirements of the nation, now determined to supplement the existing force of Yeomanry Cavalry by means of a mild form of conscription, and consequently an Act, called the 'Provisional Cavalry Act,' was introduced and passed through both Houses of Parliament by the end of the year.

The object of this measure was to enable the King to raise in each county a body of mounted men, to be called 'Provisional Cavalry.' It was enacted that any person who was assessed for ten horses, kept for the purpose of riding or driving, should be obliged to furnish one man and horse completely equipped with horse furniture and uniform according to the following pattern, viz.:— Green jacket, faced with scarlet, and corded white, price 19s.; green cloth pantaloons, 10s.; leather cap and feather, 2s. 6d.; half-boots, 18s. All other persons keeping a less number than ten horses were to be divided into classes according to the number of horses kept, and drawn by ballot in such manner that one man and horse was to be supplied for every ten horses. A penalty of £20, or twelve months' imprisonment, could be inflicted for absence from exercise, or failure to appear properly equipped. An oath of allegiance was required, and the time of service was limited 'during the present war and for the space of one calendar month after the end thereof.'

In the same year, by an Act passed to amend the above, it was provided that where in any county a number of Volunteers should be raised under the Act of 1794,

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34 George III.,[1] amounting to or exceeding three-fourths of 1796
the whole number entitled to be raised under the 'Provisional Cavalry Act,' then the Deputy-Lieutenant had power to dispense with the raising of Provisional Cavalry, and to substitute Yeomanry Cavalry. Members of the Yeomanry were exempt from the operations of the Act altogether.

The beginning of this year opened gloomily for Eng- 1797
land. Negotiations for peace were entered into with France, but were soon found impracticable, yet the national finances appeared unequal to cope with the expenses of a lengthened war. In the navy, which was then as now considered the best bulwark of the island, an alarming mutiny broke out. The sailors on board Lord Howe's fleet at Portsmouth absolutely refused to weigh anchor and put to sea without an increase of pay, and the revolt was with difficulty quelled.

In the preceding month a French expedition, under General Hoche, had sailed for the south of Ireland, which was then on the eve of rebellion, and only awaiting assistance from France in order to declare a war of independence. Hoche, who was accompanied by the gallant but misguided Wolfe Tone, had at his disposal a fleet of no fewer than forty-three sail, carrying an army of 15,000 men, besides a large quantity of stores, muskets, and ammunition for distribution in Ireland.

[1] *Vide* page 4.

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1797 Fortunately for us the weather, which was fine when the expedition started, gradually increased in severity. A series of terrific storms followed, which called to mind the story of the Spanish Armada. The fleet was dispersed; many vessels were wrecked, and all hopes of landing had to be permanently abandoned.

Notwithstanding this almost miraculous escape, the Government felt anxious, and among other plans it was determined that the Provisional Cavalry Act should be put in force without delay. Consequently on January 11th, a meeting of the Lord-Lieutenant and Deputy-Lieutenants of the county was held at the King's Head Inn, Gloucester, for the purpose of carrying the conditions of this measure into effect.

It was then resolved that the Deputy-Lieutenants in each district should prepare a list of the persons liable to serve, and that the said lists, together with an abstract of the Act, should be affixed to the doors of the churches and chapels in every parish within the county. February 8th was fixed as the day of appeal, when the classes were to be arranged, and the names of the Volunteers enrolled.

Although the Act was strictly enforced as regards balloting, and arms and accoutrements were served out, the conditions it imposed found but little favour among the people of Gloucestershire. The farmers and well-to-do classes preferred the alternative the Act allowed them of

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serving in the Yeomanry Cavalry, and, as a consequence, 1797
the latter force received an increase of five troops, as follows :—

1. COTSWOLD TROOP OF GENTLEMEN AND YEOMANRY.

From *London Gazette* :—

Richard Hippisley, Gent., to be Captain. 1st February 1797.
William Wilkinson, Gent., to be Lieutenant. 1st February 1797
Henry Hippisley, Gent., to be Cornet. 1st February 1797.

Captain Hippisley was the son of the Rev. J. Hippisley, Rector of Stow; and Cornet Hippisley, the father of the present Rector.

Early in June the troop was reviewed for the first time, near Stow, by Colonel Hugonin, who expressed himself as much pleased with what he had seen. He said he had never inspected a better corps, and paid the highest compliments to the skill of the commander, and the smartness of the whole body, which numbered between sixty and seventy of all ranks.[1]

Shortly afterwards, the troop again assembled for the purpose of being presented with a Standard by Mrs. Mills, of Stow-in-the-Wold. This Standard, which is of crimson silk, edged with gold, is still in the possession of Major W. Hippisley, Royal Scots Greys. In the centre and in two of the corners are the words, 'Cotswold Volunteers.' In the other two corners the representation of a horse.

[1] Unfortunately the War Office books give neither the strength nor nominal returns of any troops till 1803. Occasional observations in the contemporary press are the only source of information.

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1797 The following curious old ballad, relating to the troop, has been kindly sent to the author by Mr. R. West of Gloucester :—

'THE COTSWOLD VOLUNTEERS.

'See, the Genius of Britain descend from his car,
He presents you the ensigns and trophies of war ;
See the high-crested warrior, how proud he 's to yield
The sports of the chase for the deeds of the field ;
While the charger impatient advances with speed,
Where the heart-cheering clarion and Hipp'sley shall lead.

'From their high Cotswold hills see the heroes advance ;
Charge in battle array the marauders of France ;
Tho' numerous legions that threaten their coast,
They are backed by religion's invincible host ;
Their freedom, their duty, a sanction they plead,
To glory and honour when Hipp'sley shall lead.

'The cause they 're embarked in, wherever they go,
Will strengthen each arm to chastise their fierce foe ;
Whilst an angel from Heaven as a guardian attends
Their parents, their infants, their helpmates, and friends ;
Whilst they brandish their sabres, be this still their creed—
We fall not, we fall not, when Hipp'sley shall lead.

'When valour restores them the blessings of peace,
And the dread God of battle bids discord to cease,
When the sword shall be sheath'd, and each heart-rending sigh,
Be repaid by a tear from each joy-streaming eye,
Then fame on his roll shall emblazon each deed,
Where loyalty, love, and where Hipp'sley did lead.

'When the nations are glad, and the floods clap their hands,
They triumphant return to their own native land,
The hills shall rejoice, and their vales laugh and sing
And greet those who fought for their country and King ;
And shall bless those protectors who feared not to bleed,
But faced dangers to death where'er Hipp'sley did lead.'

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2. BRISTOL TROOP OF GENTLEMEN AND YEOMANRY. 1797

From *London Gazette*:—

William B. Elwyne, Gent., to be Captain. 1st April 1797.
Benjamin Baugh, Gent., to be Lieutenant. 1st April 1797.
Mark Harford, Gent., to be Cornet. 1st April 1797.

As no further mention is made of this troop after May 1797, either officially or in the local press, the probability is that it was disbanded and merged into the troop raised shortly afterwards by Captain T. Powell.

3. HENBURY TROOP OF GENTLEMEN AND YEOMANRY.

From *London Gazette*:—

Charles J. Harford, Gent., to be Captain. 1st April 1797.
Anthony Palmer Collings, Gent., to be Lieutenant. 1st April 1797.
Daniel Taylor Haythorne, Gent., to be Cornet. 1st April 1797.

4. CITY OF GLOUCESTER TROOP OF GENTLEMEN AND YEOMANRY.

From *London Gazette*:—

Robert Morris, Gent., to be Captain. 10th April 1797.
Thomas Price, Gent., to be Lieutenant. 10th April 1797.
Samuel Jeynes, Gent., to be Cornet. 10th April 1797.

Captain Morris was a wealthy banker residing at Barnwood Court, near Gloucester. He was elected M.P. for Gloucester 1806-1807, when it was computed that his election for the city cost him little less than £50,000. He died September 1816, when still in command of his troop, and, to show their regard for their late commanding officer, every member attended his funeral, which took place at Barnwood Church.

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1797 5. BRISTOL TROOP OF GENTLEMEN AND YEOMANRY.

From *London Gazette*:—

Timothy Powell, Gent., to be Captain. 1st November 1797.
John Cave, Gent., to be Lieutenant. 1st November 1797.
Richard Pearsall, Gent., to be Cornet. 1st November 1797.

Agent—Mr. Hopkinson, Craig's Court.

In the following year the name of Peregrine Bowen appears as Quartermaster, and that of Simmons Salmon as Surgeon.

On May 22nd, the Bristol Troop under Captain Elwyne was inspected on Durdham Down by Lieut.-General Rooke, commanding the District. After the review, General Rooke, and the officers of the Sussex Fencibles, then quartered in the city, were entertained at dinner by Captain Elwyne at the Bush Tavern.

On July 24th, the Henbury Troop assembled at Cornet Haythorne's residence in Stapleton, where they were met by Lieut.-General Rooke and staff, and had the honour of receiving a very handsome Standard at the hands of Mrs. Haythorne. Captain Harford addressed the troop in a short speech, and delivered the Standard into the hands of the Cornet. They then proceeded to Stapleton Church, where the ceremony of consecration was performed. An excellent sermon, adapted to the occasion, was preached by the Rev. Mr. Cockayne from the following text: 'Be ye not afraid of them, remember the Lord who is great and terrible, and fight for your brethren, your sons, your daughters, your wives, and your houses.' After service the

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troop was taken to an adjoining field belonging to the 1797
Captain, where they were put through a number of evolutions by General Rooke, who expressed himself as well satisfied with the progress they had made since enrolment.

In October came news of the brilliant victory gained by Admiral Duncan over the Dutch fleet, off Camperdown. On the 20th inst., in honour of the event, the whole of the volunteers in Bristol, both cavalry and infantry, paraded in Berkeley Square at 11 A.M., and marched with bands playing and colours flying to Queen Square, where the infantry under Colonel Baillie fired three volleys as a *feu de joie*; the cavalry trumpets sounded, and three hearty cheers were given for the King, the Constitution, and gallant Admiral Duncan. In the evening a grand concert, under the patronage of the officers of the Yeomanry and Volunteers, was given at the Assembly Rooms, in aid of the widows and children of the brave men who had been killed in the late action, The room was crowded with an audience of over eight hundred persons, with the result that a considerable sum was collected for purposes of relief.

When Parliament met at the commencement of this 1798
year the King took the opportunity of informing the nation that he had received intelligence of a design, entertained by the French Government, to attempt the invasion of England. Whether he was correctly informed or not cannot be easily ascertained. Nevertheless, it is quite certain that a flotilla was assembled at Boulogne and

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1798 equipped for the conveyance of troops across the Channel. The news of these preparations, exaggerated as it was by the wildest rumours, only had the effect of bringing together men of all parties and all classes into one common bond for the public safety.

In the summer, however, the difficulties of the Government were further increased by a serious rebellion in Ireland; and it was only after cruelties and massacres falling little short of the horrors of 1641, that Lord Cornwallis, the Lord-Lieutenant, was able to subdue it. A force of one thousand Frenchmen under General Humbert, which had previously landed at Killala, surrendered at Carrick-on-Shannon at the close of the rebellion, September 8th.

This course of events aroused much enthusiasm among our volunteers at home. The troops of Yeomanry in Gloucestershire continually increased their strength by the arrival of fresh recruits, and drill and organisation proceeded apace.

On April 3rd, when on parade at Bristol, Captain Powell read out to his troop a letter which he had received from the Lord-Lieutenant[1] of the county requesting to know whether, in case of actual invasion, the troop would be willing to serve in any part of the Severn district. (This district comprised the counties of Somerset, Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, and Mon-

[1] The proposal of the Lord-Lieutenant was agreed to by all the other troops.

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mouth, together with the Principality of Wales.) This 1798
was instantly assented to by the whole troop, and with the concurrence of his comrades, Mr. John Weeks, of the Bush Tavern, who was also a corporal in the troop, came forward and addressed their captain in the following words :—

'Sir,—In the name of the troop I beg leave to return you our most grateful thanks for the communication you have just made to us of the Lord-Lieutenant's letter; in reply to which, we strongly assure you that we shall not only be ready to acquiesce in his lordship's wishes to their utmost extent, but that, led by you, and under your orders, we shall be ever ready to march with you to any part of the world, for having enrolled ourselves for the express purpose of defending, in common with our fellow-Britons, the lives of our aged parents, of our wives, and our children, and all that is dear to us against the daring attempts of any rude invaders, we shall be anxious to partake in the glory of convincing the enemy of the futility of his attempts, let our services be required whereever they may, or wherever you shall choose to lead us. Therefore we again repeat that, until a safe and honourable peace can be obtained, we shall always obey your orders with cheerfulness and alacrity. God bless the King and our country.'

Nor were the other troops behindhand in their feelings of loyalty and patriotism, as will be seen by the

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1798 following extract from the *Hereford Journal*, March 28th :—'The same patriotic offer to go on actual service has been accepted by most of the provincial corps throughout the kingdom to whom the offer has been made. At Stow-on-the-Wold, in Gloucestershire, one of the Cotswold Yeomen who had previously sent in his resignation, clothes and accoutrements, was burnt in effigy in the market-place on the return of the troop from exercise, having his jacket turned inside out; his former comrades dancing round hand in hand to the "Rogue's March," and the church bells ringing a muffled peal.'

In the early spring it was decided by the inhabitants of the Hundred of Longtree, Bisley, and Whitstone to raise a troop of Yeomanry in that district, and on the 3rd of May, a large and influential meeting was held at Cain's-Cross, near Stroud, when a number of persons whose names are given hereafter, enrolled themselves as members of the corps.

Appended also is a list of the rules and regulations, which were proposed and agreed to as binding on all who joined, and which give a just idea of the patriotic feeling then entertained by all classes throughout the country :—

CAIN'S-CROSS, NEAR STROUD,
GLOUCESTERSHIRE, *3rd May* 1798.

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, firmly and zealously attached to the constitution and laws of our country, as well as to the state of social order, and of the civil and religious liberty arising

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therefrom and protected thereby within these realms, do unite, and 1798
solemnly pledge ourselves to each other, to use our utmost efforts to maintain and defend the same against all their enemies; and to that end, to observe and adhere to the following rules:—

Firstly.—We enroll ourselves as a corps of cavalry, to serve in person during the present war.

Secondly.—We will provide ourselves severally with a horse, uniform clothing, and other appointments, without expense to Government.

Thirdly.—So soon as forty names shall be enrolled, we will form ourselves into a troop. If the numbers shall increase to eighty-three, into two troops; and so in proportion, if the numbers should increase beyond the Government regulation.

Fourthly.—The names of an adequate number of officers to each troop (to be returned to the Lord-Lieutenant for his approbation and recommendation to his Majesty), shall be nominated by the subscribing members of this association from and out of the muster roll undersigned.

Fifthly.—We will avoid all unnecessary expense in our dress and appointments, and all profusion and excess at our meetings.

Sixthly.—Non-commissioned officers shall be named by the commissioned officers.

Seventhly.—We will meet to be trained and exercised, and diligently apply to learn the use of arms under the instruction of proper officers, at least once per week, and not less than three hours at a time.

Eighthly.—In case of failing to attend at the time appointed without sufficient cause, we agree to forfeit two shillings and sixpence for each omission. In case of non-attendance during the whole time of exercise without a sufficient cause, the sum of five shillings shall be forfeited for each omission. In case of the officers failing to attend in like manner without sufficient cause, the fines shall be double the above.

Ninthly.—Should any subscriber of the roll withdraw his name, and decline to serve, before the final period of our engagement without sufficient reasons, he shall pay a fine of twenty pounds.

Tenthly.—The cause of non-attendance or reasons for withdrawing from the corps, shall be decided to be sufficient or insufficient by a majority of the volunteers serving in person, who shall be present on

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1798 a ballot at a meeting, of which at least three days' previous notice shall be given, when assembled on a regular day of exercise. The sums forfeited as before mentioned shall be paid into a stock-purse for the benefit of the corps, to be disposed of by a committee, as may be determined by future resolutions.

Eleventhly.—We will be ready to serve on any occasion which the circumstances of our country may require, within the hundreds of Longtree, Bisley, and Whitstone; or for the defence or security of any adjoining hundred where similar corps exist, under reciprocal conditions in favour of these hundreds; and further, in the event of the regular army being called to repel invasion, we will cheerfully take a proportion of regular duty within the limits above mentioned. Persons too far advanced in life, or otherwise unfit to serve in person, may enroll themselves to serve by substitute; but the substitute shall be known as a substantial householder, or as the son of such description of person, and be approved by the volunteers serving in person.

Twelfthly. The roll to be closed on the 14th May instant, subject to further admission of subscribers under regulations to be hereafter determined.

(*Signed*)

G. O. Paul.	Thos. Croome.
M. Tate.	Philip Wathen.
Mr. Gray.	*Edwd. Wood.
*Mr. Jno. Gray.	Jno. Palling.
Mr. Chas. Wathen.	Edwd. Humpage.
Peter Hawker.	*Thos. Grazebrook.
Daniel Webb Smith.	Thomas Gardner.
Rich. Watts, Junr.	Joseph Watts.
Jos. Grazebrook.	Wm. Loveday, Junr.
*W. Chance.	Edwd. Hill.
Thos. Beard.	Edwd. Willis.
*W. Read.	Thos. Pettat.
Thomas Smith.	Peter Smith.
Charles Hawker.	John Cox.
John Morgan.	Thos. Howell.
Wm. Stanton.	Peter Leversage, Junr.

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John Ward.	John Webb.	1798
Henry Burgh.	John Chalk.	
Alexr. Townsend.	B. Thoms.	
*John Hawker.	Benjm. Grazebrook, Junr.	
Richard Fowler Rickards.	W. W. Darke.	
William Warner.	W. Drew.	
George Keene.	Chas. Sweeting.	
Chas. Glover.	Nathl. Jones.	
Chas. Kendrick.	Nathl. Dimock.	
Sam. Yanner.	T. Hughes.	
Danl. Smith.	Henry Clarke.	
Saml. Clutterbuck.	Thos. Carruthers.	
Miles Beale.	Richard Hawker.	
*Danl. Niblett.	Thos. Price.	
Hen. Cooke.	T. P. Killermann.	
Richd. Cooke.	*Thos. Phillips.	

Richard Harris.

* Members who arranged to provide substitutes.

In the late Mr. Fisher's *Notes and Recollections of Stroud* (1871), mention is made of this corps. Thus, with reference to Mr. Thomas Hughes, who was for more than forty years a well-known medical practitioner in the neighbourhood, it is stated in pp. 73, 74, that in 1804, when nearly sixty years of age, his patriotism led him to serve in the corps, then under the command of Henry Burgh, Esq. On that occasion he discarded his large hat, wig, and square-toed shoes, and thenceforward wore his own short-cut grey hair. Equipped with cavalry boots and sabre, and a helmet, with an artificial pig-tail hanging from within the hinder part of it, he joined the ranks on his old horse, and regularly attended drill and exercise. After his military

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1798 services expired, his old charger grew so fat and heavy, by rest and much feeding, that his movements became slow, like those of his master whom he carried at only a foot-pace, as if even ambling was a motion too undignified for him; so that it might have been said of him, as of a certain other celebrated steed—

> 'He was well stay'd, and in his gait
> Preserved a grave majestic state.'

In page 90 it is recorded of Mr. Burgh, who had commenced business as a Stroud attorney, and continued it successfully for several years (until he relinquished the profession and became a very active magistrate, and also a deputy-lieutenant of the county), that he was 'captain of the Longtree, Bisley, and Whitstone Troop of Volunteer Cavalry, numbering about seventy troopers, when it was reorganised on the breaking out of the French War in 1802.' And in page 184, in a paragraph relative to the Dispensary and Casualty Hospital in May 1841, these words occur:—'It further appeared that the permanent fund of the Casualty Hospital amounted to £478, 18s. 1d.; of which £72, 16s. had been lately contributed by the survivors of the Longtree, Bisley, and Whitstone Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry—being the balance of the troop's accounts remaining in their hands.' The names of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Burgh, as may have been observed, appear in the foregoing list of signatures.

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The *London Gazette* shows :— 1798

LONGTREE, BISLEY, AND WHITSTONE TROOP OF GENTLEMEN AND YEOMANRY.

Sir George Onesiphorus Paul, Bart.,[1] to be Captain. 24th May 1798.
Henry Burgh, Gent., to be Lieutenant. 24th May 1798.
R. Fowler Rickards, Gent., to be Cornet. 24th May 1798.
Rev. Peter Hawker, to be Chaplain. 24th May 1798.
Thomas Lee, Gent., to be Surgeon. 24th May 1798.
Agents—Messrs. Cox and Greenwood, Craig's Court.

This year for the first time efforts were made in Monmouthshire to institute a body of Yeomanry Cavalry within that county, and two troops were accordingly raised: one at Chepstow by Mr. Charles Lewis, of St. Pierre, grandfather of the present proprietor, and the other in the neighbourhood of Monmouth by Mr. Lewis, of Llantillio, near that town.

From *London Gazette* :—

CHEPSTOW TROOP OF GENTLEMEN AND YEOMANRY.

Charles Lewis, Gent., to be Captain. 6th June 1798.
George Buckle, Gent.,[2] to be Lieutenant. 6th June 1798.
Thomas Williams, Gent., to be Cornet. 6th June 1798.
Rev. Francis Davis, to be Chaplain. 6th June 1798.
William Loftus, Gent., to be Surgeon. 6th June 1798.
Agent—Mr. Window, Spring Gardens.

The list of officers in the Monmouth Troop does not appear till the year 1803.

[1] Son of Sir O. Paul, Bart., of Rodborough. He died 1820.
[2] Of Wye View House, Chepstow.

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1798 The following extracts are taken from the *Hereford Journal*:—

October 31st.—'On Thursday last the Chepstow Volunteer Cavalry were presented with an elegant Standard by the lady of Colonel Wood, of Piercefield. The troop was drawn up in the Park and made a very excellent appearance. The company afterwards assembled at the house, where a grand entertainment was prepared.'

December 5th.—'On Friday last, the Loyal Monmouthshire Troop of Yeomanry, commanded by Captain Lewis of Llantillio, arrived at Monmouth for the purpose of being trained and exercised there for a short time. They were received by the Volunteers of that town under arms, who had previously attended in the market-place for that purpose.'

In the course of the summer arrangements were made between four of the troops, viz. Cheltenham, Gloucester, Wotton-under-Edge, and Cotswold, to form themselves into one association for the better purposes of drill and organisation, under the name of the Loyal Gloucestershire Corps of Gentlemen and Yeomanry. Major Snell assumed the command, and proposals were made for drilling together as often as circumstances would permit, considering the distance apart of the various headquarters. A Mr. James Wintle was appointed Adjutant, though it does not appear that he had ever previously served in the regular army.

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The following is a list of the officers for 1799—the first given :— 1798

LOYAL GLOUCESTERSHIRE CORPS OF GENTLEMEN AND YEOMANRY.

Major-Commandant Powell Snell.
Captain Richard Hippisley.
„ Humphrey Austin.
„ Robert Morris.
Lieutenant Thomas Biddle.
„ Thomas Price.
„ Honourable John Dutton.[1]
„ Henry Markham.
„ Samuel Jeynes.
Second Lieutenant George Galway Mills.
Cornet Henry Hippisley.
„ George Austin.
„ Thomas Fulljames.
„ Thomas Minster.
Chaplain John Neale.
Adjutant James Wintle.[2]
Surgeon Charles Brandon Trye.
Agents—Messrs. Bownas, Parliament Street, London.

Nothing further was done with regard to the Yeomanry during the next two years. The brilliant victory gained by Lord Nelson over the French fleet in Aboukir Bay, together with the subsequent imprisonment of their army amid the deserts of Egypt, brought temporary rest and confidence to the nation. Thus, while no more additions were contemplated to the already existing troops, the numbers were well maintained, and every effort made 1799 1800

[1] Afterwards second Lord Sherborne.
[2] Grandfather of the present Captain D. J. Wintle, of Newnham.

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1799-1800 by Major Snell and his adjutant to render the members as efficient as possible.

The *Hereford Journal* states :—

January 15th.—'The Loyal Monmouthshire Yeomanry Cavalry, commanded by Captain Lewis, are to receive their Standard on Saturday next (being Her Majesty's Birthday) from the hands of Mrs. Morgan of Ruperra Castle, lady of the Member for the county. The corps will march into Abergavenny on Thursday morning, where they will remain during the week. A dinner will be given to the Association, to which officers of other corps in the county have received cards of invitation. The reason for the ceremony taking place at such a season of the year arises from the fact of their having volunteered their services in any part of the district, in case of emergency; and an order having been received by the Duke of York for all those corps who have engaged to such conditions to hold themselves prepared to march at a short notice. For some time past it has been notified to the members not to leave home for any time without sending their address to the commanding officer.'

February 24th.—'On Saturday se'nnight, being the Queen's Birthday, the Monmouthshire Volunteer Cavalry were presented with a handsome Standard by the lady of Charles Morgan, Esq., M.P.,[1] in Colebrook Park, the seat of Mr. Hanbury Williams, near Abergavenny. On this

[1] Grandfather of the present Lord Tredegar.

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occasion Mrs. Morgan, in an appropriate address, delivered the Standard to Captain Lewis, who made a concise and suitable acknowledgment of the honour conferred upon the corps; expressing at the same time its determination, if necessary, to die in defence of the Standard. A field day followed, for which the ground was kept by a detachment of the Berkshire Fencibles. At the conclusion of the drill, a sumptuous dinner was provided by the worthy Member at Abergavenny.' 1799-1800

From the *Gloucester Journal*, October 20th.—'On Friday, the Gloucester Yeomanry Cavalry and the Royal Gloucester Volunteers had a grand field day in the Little Meadow, near this city. The corps, which mustered unusually strong, went through the various manœuvres with the most soldier-like precision. A large number of the members were afterwards invited by their officers to a dinner at the King's Head Hotel.'

November 17th.—'On Friday the 31st ult., the 1st or Cheltenham Troop of the Gloucestershire Yeomanry Cavalry and the Cheltenham Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Captain Hicks, were inspected there by the Honourable Lieut.-Colonel S. Mahon of the 7th Dragoon Guards, and met with his entire approbation, after which all the officers had the honour of dining with the Right Honourable Henry Dundas[1] at Bays Hill House, near Cheltenham.'

[1] This gentleman was formerly Lord Advocate of Scotland, and afterwards held important offices, including that of Home Secretary in the Government of Mr. Pitt. He was later (1802) raised to the peerage as Viscount Melville.

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1801 In the early summer of this year fears of an invasion were again entertained. The French had collected large bodies of troops all along the coast from Dunkirk to Brest, in addition to which the Emperor of Russia, from being the strenuous opponent, became one of the warmest friends of Napoleon Buonaparte, and took possession of the British shipping then lying within his ports. Denmark and Sweden too seemed to be on the point of joining with him in a confederacy against the maritime power of England, which was at that time crippled by constant service and by no means in a position to cope with so powerful a combination of foes. Special instructions were sent to the corps of Yeomanry in the different sea-board counties, that in the event of attack they were, in the first instance, to remove all the farm stock to a safe distance some eight or ten miles inland, and afterwards to reassemble in places of rendezvous to act against the enemy as occasion might require. For this purpose a particular district was allotted to each troop. The following circular as a warning note, was sent, among others, to the Earl of Berkeley, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Gloucester :—

DOWNING STREET, *23rd July* 1801.

MY LORD,—Intelligence having been received that the Naval and Military preparations which have been for some time past carried on in the ports and on the Coast of Holland and France, have of late been pursued to a greater extent and with increased activity, and these preparations being apparently directed to the object of making an attack on some part of the U.K., H.M. considers it as of the utmost

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importance that the most effectual steps should be taken without loss of 1801
time, for employing, to the best advantage, that part of H.M.'s force which the voluntary zeal and spirit of his Subjects have placed in his hands for the public security. I am accordingly commanded by H.M. to request that yr. Lordship will signify to the Commanders of the several Corps of Volunteer Cavalry and Infantry in the County of Gloucester, H.M.'s earnest wish, that all Corps of this description may be kept in a state of the utmost readiness for such immediate service as may be conformable to their respective engagements, and as the exigency of affairs may require. For this purpose I am directed particularly to recommend that under the present circumstances, the respective Corps of Volunteer Cavalry and Infantry should assemble for the purpose of performing their military exercises as frequently as their necessary avocations will permit. His Majesty places the utmost reliance on that zeal and fortitude which has been displayed by all classes of his Subjects throughout the whole of the present Contest, and which he is convinced will ensure the most vigorous exertions for Maintaining, against every hostile attack, the Honor, the Security, and the Independence of the United Kingdom.—I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obt. Humble Servant, HOBART.

TO THE L. L. OF COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

Events now seemed to take a better turn, for early in the autumn came the joyful news that preliminaries of peace had been decided upon, which were duly signed on October 1st. The Government, however, did not consider it prudent, until peace was actually assured, to reduce the various forces that had been formed for home defence, and the Secretary of State despatched the following letter to the Lords-Lieutenant of Counties :—

LONDON, *October 10th.*

MY LORD,—I have received the King's commands to signify to your Lordship, that in consequence of the happy event of the ratification of

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1801 the preliminaries of peace between His Majesty and the French Government, it is become unnecessary to proceed further, under the present circumstances, in the execution of the measures pointed out in my circular of the 15th June, and 12th September, and in his Majesty's warrant and Order of Council to you with the letter.

As, however, it is of importance that any information which may have been collected or arrangements determined on, in consequence of the instructions conveyed in papers above referred to, should be communicated for his Majesty's information, I am to observe you will transmit them to me for the purpose.

His Majesty has directed me to add that it is impossible for him not, on this occasion, to repeat in the strongest terms the deep and lasting sense which he entertains of that steady attachment to our established constitution, and that loyalty, spirit, and perseverance which have been manifested by the several corps of yeomanry and volunteers in every part of the kingdom. It is therefore His Majesty's pleasure that your Lordship should forthwith communicate this letter to the commanding officers of each Corps of yeomanry and volunteers within the County of Gloucester, and to return them thanks, in His Majesty's Name, for a conduct that has contributed so essentially towards maintaining the public security and enabling His Majesty to bring the contest in which he has been engaged to an honourable and advantageous conclusion. His Majesty has at the same time commanded me to state that there is every reason to hope that a continuation of the same disposition which has produced the signature and ratification of the preliminaries of peace will speedily lead to definitive treaty, but until that period arrives it is necessary that there should be no relaxation in the preparations that have been made for the general defence. I have therefore to express His Majesty's firm reliance that the several corps of yeomanry and volunteers will continue to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service, and be regularly trained and exercised as often as their circumstances will respectively admit.

The instructions referred to above had been issued for the purpose of keeping the Government informed as to the number of horses, cattle, etc., in the various military dis-

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tricts into which the country was then divided, the number 1801
of blacksmiths, masons, and other artificers available as engineers, pioneers, etc., and also for the purpose of removing live-stock, destroying roads, bridges, etc., in the event of an invading army getting a foothold in the country.

The conditions under which the yeomanry were then serving rendered it essential that there should be a voluntary renewal of their services on the conclusion of peace. Lord Berkeley, therefore, after receiving the above letter, communicated with Major Snell, desiring to know what steps the Gloucestershire troops intended to take in this respect.

A reply came, stating that the whole corps unanimously desired to continue their services as long as the Government had use for them. Application was accordingly made, and the subjoined reply received from the Secretary of State:[1]—

DOWNING STREET, *Nov.* 14, 1801.

SIR,—I have taken the earliest opportunity of laying before his Majesty your letter of the 28th ult. communicating the very handsome and public-spirited offer of the Loyal Gloucestershire Gentlemen and Yeo. Cavalry, to continue their services as long as they may be required; and I have it in command from His Majesty to express the cordial satisfaction with which he has received so strong a testimony of attachment to his Person and Government as that you have conveyed, on the part of the Corps under your command.

The continuation of the Yeo. Corps, under present circumstances,

[1] There is no record of any similar application from the Bristol and Henbury troops.

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1801 has already been recommended in my Circular letter of the 10th ult. to the Lords Lieutenants of counties and his Majesty's ultimate determination with respect to the immediate object of your communication will be signified as soon as I shall have received the King's commands for that purpose. I am directed by his Majesty, in the meantime to say, that his experience of the extensive benefits derived from the invaluable institution of the Yeomanry Corps has led him to consider its continuance, as far as it can be rendered consistent with the necessary occupations and convenience of those of whom such corps may be composed as highly important to the public interest; and under that impression his Majesty will at all times reflect on the offer now made by the Loyal Glo. Y. Cav. with every sentiment of the warmest approbation.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, HOBART.

TO MAJOR POWELL SNELL.

At the same time the city of Gloucester was appointed the rendezvous for all the yeomanry troops and volunteers within the county to assemble.

1802 On March 28th, to the great relief of the nation and amidst universal rejoicings, a definite treaty of peace was signed at Amiens.

From motives of economy, and as their services seemed to be no longer urgently required, the Government now determined on a general reduction of the volunteer forces of the country, both horse and foot. An Act was passed, however, to enable the King to avail himself of the offer of certain yeomanry and volunteer regiments to continue their services, should it be desirable for them to do so. Persons enrolled and returned in the muster rolls as efficient, and certified to have attended the exercise of

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their corps, were by this Act exempted from serving in the militia. But in order to allow these exemptions, commanding officers had to certify the corps had been inspected at least once in the preceding year. Yeomen were to be also free of horse tax and that on hair powder.[1] Neither were they liable to pay tolls on the highways, providing they were dressed in uniform and carrying their arms. 1802

As a mark also of their appreciation of services rendered during the late crisis, a vote of thanks was passed by both Houses of Parliament to the yeomanry and volunteer corps of the kingdom. The resolutions ran thus:—

'Resolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, That the thanks of this House be given to the officers of the several corps of Yeomanry and Volunteer Cavalry and Infantry and the Sea Fencibles, which have been formed in Great Britain and Ireland during the course of the war, for the eminent service they have rendered to their King and Country.'

'Resolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, That this House doth highly approve of and acknowledge the services of the non-commissioned officers and men of the aforesaid corps, and that the same be communicated to them by the colonels and other commanding officers of the several corps, who are desired to thank them for their meritorious conduct.'

The resolutions of each House were ordered to be communicated by the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker to the various counties, and to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

[1] Both very considerable concessions. These taxes were fixed at a high rate.

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1802 The following circular letter from the Secretary of State for War was also received :—

In consequence of the conclusion of the Definitive Treaty of Peace . . .

With regard to the Yeomanry and Volunteer Cavalry, there are circumstances connected with that part of the Volunteer Institution, which have suggested the propriety of the continuance of a proportion, if not the whole, of it during the Peace; but I have it in command from His Majesty distinctly to explain, that he entertains no wish to avail himself of the present services of any persons who, under the change of circumstances, may be desirous of withdrawing them; nor could the dissolution of any Corps be looked upon as indicating an abatement of zeal on the part of the individuals who may consider the objects now to be inadequate to the sacrifices to which they have hitherto cheerfully consented.

HOBART.

As there now seemed no necessity for further continuation of service, all the troops were dissolved or suspended from muster, with the exception of the Cheltenham and Chepstow troops. Concerning them the War Office books show this correspondence :—

From the Duke of Beaufort to Lord Hobart.

BADMINTON, *3rd Nov.* 1802.

MY LORD,—Capt. C. Lewis has desired me to request yr. Lordship to lay before his Majesty the offer of the services of the Chepstow Volunteer Cavalry in the County of Monmouth under the Regulations heretofore entered into and according to the Volunteer Act of Parliament passed last session. Capt. Lewis has transmitted to me the names of the three officers and 40 gentlemen who have offered to serve as rank and file.—I am, etc., BEAUFORT.

From Earl of Berkeley to S. of S. for War.

BERKELEY CASTLE, 1 *Aug.* 1802.

MY LORD,—I beg leave to transmit to you for His Majesty's approba-

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tion the offer of Major Snell and the 1st Troop of Glos. yeomanry Cavalry to renew their Services under the Stipulations contained in the Act of Parliament, but as the Condition of the allowance is not perfectly understood I am requested to ask of yr. Lordship whether the Troop which is to consist of not less than 40 rank and file are to be allowed £2 per man and also £60 for the troop both included.—I am, etc., 1802

BERKELEY.

Both these offers were approved, and the *Gloucester Journal*, October 11th, states:—'The Commandant of the First or Cheltenham Troop of the Royal Gloucestershire Yeomanry Cavalry hereby informs his faithful comrades that, as His Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the offer of their future services, they may assemble on the private parade at the Plough Hotel in Cheltenham (of which timely notice will be given) for a thorough inspection of arms, horses, etc., to retire thence to dinner in order to enrol themselves afresh under private Military Rules and Orders, should the clauses of privileges and exemptions in an Act of Parliament in this case made and provided, meet their approbation.

'It having been intimated to the Commandant, that several of the reduced volunteers commanded by Sir William Hicks, Bart., who possess horses (and others), are inclined to change their mode of service, by enrolling themselves as above, they are requested to signify the same to Mr. Thomas Minster (Cornet) in Cheltenham.

'Should there be any wishing to retire from it, it is hoped that they will appear at dinner and deliver up to

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1802 the Quartermaster such accoutrements as are not their own private property.

'*N.B.*—It is expected that the gentlemen of the above troop be accoutred with as much military order as may be, and that they assemble at eleven o'clock A.M. precisely.

(Signed) P. SNELL, Major-Commandant.

'GUITING GRANGE, *October 6th*, 1802.'

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...LRY OF

... ...nts as are not their

... ...t the gentlemen of the above
... ...s much military order as may be,
... ...t eleven o'clock A.M. precisely.
... P. SNELL, Major-Commandant.

... ...r 6th, 1862.'

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CHAPTER II

THE peace, on which so much store had been set, 1803
was not, unfortunately, destined to be of a lasting character. Buonaparte, who had now been made First Consul for life, and who was completely despotic in France, showed a disposition so evidently unfriendly, and made such unreasonable demands with regard to the fulfilment of the conditions of peace, that a new war became unavoidable.

Indeed, it appeared impossible that any permanent settlement could be arrived at until one of the two nations obtained a decisive advantage over the other. Early in March, King George, in a message to Parliament, notified the necessity for preparation, and it was then determined to put the naval forces on a proper war footing, and to call out the militia. On May the 12th war was officially declared by both countries. The British Government having laid an embargo on all French ships, which numbered some two hundred, in our home ports, large numbers of Englishmen, who were travelling in France for health

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1803 or pleasure, found themselves seized and imprisoned by order of the Consul. Many of these unfortunates endured a long period of irksome captivity, and were not released until the conclusion of peace in 1815.

In the meantime a wave of warlike patriotism had swept over the country. A crisis as grave as any in the history of England was imminent, and loyal addresses containing offers of men, arms, and money, flowed in freely from every county and every township in the land. The yeomanry and volunteers who had lately been disbanded after the peace, flocked again to their colours, and placed their services unreservedly in the hands of the Government. A subscription list was opened at Gloucester to assist in equipping the county volunteers, both horse and foot, and among others the Gloucester Corporation subscribed £100, the Bishop £25, the Dean and Chapter £50, Mr. Pitt, M.P. for Gloucester, £100, Colonel Howard, M.P. for Gloucester, £100, Robert Raikes, Esq., founder of the Sunday Schools, £50, etc. etc.

Early steps were taken to reorganise the Yeomanry Cavalry within the county, and the following fine body of troops was raised, armed, and drilled, within the course of the year, in addition to the Cheltenham and (in Monmouthshire) Chepstow troops already existing.

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1. *Stow Troop.* 1803

This letter appears in the correspondence books in the War Office :—

From Earl of Berkeley to S. of S. for War.

LONDON, 5*th July* 1803.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to enclose a letter I have received from and by the order of some respectable gentlemen in the County of Gloucester. Your Lordship will return me the letter with the approbation of his Majesty if it is approved.—I am, etc., BERKELEY.

Enclosure.

MY LORD,—I have the honor of informing your Lordship by the direction of George Talbot, Esq., William Bateman, Esq., Daniel R. Barker, Esq., and others this day assembled to take into consideration the expediency of re-establishing the Troop of Cavalry lately commanded by Captain Hippesley, called the Cotswold Yeomanry Cavalry, that they have resolved to raise such troop free of all expense to Government.—I am, etc., JOS. KNIGHT.

They will serve in case of invasion in any part of England.

The *London Gazette* gives the following commissions :—

STOW TROOP OF GENTLEMEN AND YEOMANRY.

George Talbot, Gent., to be Captain. 12th July 1803.
Daniel Raymond Barker, Gent., to be Lieutenant. 12th July 1803.
Thomas Wynniatt, Gent., to be Cornet. 12th July 1803.

Captain Talbot was an ancestor of the present Talbots of Prescott House, near Winchcombe, and died in 1836. He resided, during the time he commanded the troop, at Temple Guiting, near Northleach. The first return for this troop is given in 1808, and shows a strength of 4 officers, 1 quartermaster, and 82 troopers. Appended is a nominal roll of the members :—

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1803

Captain.	G. Talbot.
Lieutenants.	D. R. Barker. Thomas Wynniatt.
Cornet.	Reginald Wynniatt.
Quartermaster.	—— Hawsham.

Non-commissioned Officers and Troopers.

Archer, William.
Alcock, Thomas.
Arkell, Joseph.
Acock, Thomas.
Ansell, John.
Allen, John.
Akermann, William.
Beman, George.
Brookes, Robert.
Brown, Richard.
Bennett, George.
Benton, Henry.
Bown, William.
Bayley, William.
Brookes, Robert.
Barnett, John.
Clifford, Joseph.
Callow, Joseph.
Cornvill, John.
Claridge, Richard.
Cook, Thomas.
Craddock, Joseph.
Collett, Thomas.
Cook, Thomas.
Collett, Job.
Cambray, Robert.
Collett, Joseph.
Drury, Edward.
Day, Thomas.
Dadge, Stephen.
Ellis, John.
Emms, John.
Freeman, William.
Forty, Grainger.
Freeman, William.
Forty, Richard.
Forty, William.
Garland, George.
Gilbert, Richard.
Gilbert, George.
Gardner, John.
Holland, Thomas K.
Hathaway, Abraham.
Hambidge, John.
Hambidge, George.
Hows, J. T.
Hiron, John.
Hathaway, Justin.
Hambidge, William.
Horseman, Hugh.
Hewor, George.
Hayward, Leonard.
Holland, David.
Johnson, John.
Izod, William.
Knight, J. P.
Langley, James.
Livesey, George.
Mares, Joseph.
Merchant, John.
Matthews, John.
Mason, William.
Margett, William.
Oliffe, John.
Palmer, William.
Packer, William.
Rudd, William.
Russell, W. C.
Rogers, John.
Shelton, Samuel.
Smith, Richard.
Sedgley, Thomas.
Stayt, Edward.
Stephens, John.
Smith, Thomas.
Smith, John.
Strekell, Thomas.
Stratton, K. M.
Taylor, William.
Taylor, Albright.
Weatherstone, Edward.
Robins, John.

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2. *Bristol Troop* (2) *of Gentlemen and Yeomanry.* 1803

Bristol as before was active in contributing her quota to the county forces, and two mounted troops and one dismounted were furnished by the city and suburbs.

The *London Gazette* shows :—

BRISTOL GENTLEMEN AND YEOMANRY.

Henry Dupont, Gent., to be Major-Commandant. October 25th, 1803.

1st Troop.

Levi Ames, Gent., to be Captain. August 13th, 1803.
John Vaughan, Gent., to be Lieutenant. August 13th, 1803.
John Hutchins, Gent., to be Cornet. October 25th, 1803.

2nd Troop.

Robert Kingsmill,[1] Gent., to be Captain. October 25th, 1803.
Charles Harvey, Gent., to be Lieutenant. October 25th, 1803.
Samuel Bowden, Gent., to be Cornet. October 25th, 1803.

Dismounted Troop.

Charles Joseph Harford, Gent., to be Captain. October 25th, 1803.
Jeremiah Ames, Gent., to be Lieutenant. October 25th, 1803.
Butler Claxton, Gent., to be Cornet. October 25th, 1803.
Simmons Salmon, to be Surgeon. October 1st, 1803.

Several long cars were built for the conveyance of this latter troop, by means of which they were exercised in the same manner as mounted infantry of the present day.

A return in 1806 gives the strength of the two mounted troops as under:—3 quartermasters, 8 sergeants, 8 corporals, 3 trumpeters, 1 farrier, 96 troopers. Total 119.

There is no mention of the dismounted troop, but it is spoken of in the local press as consisting of fully 60 members.

[1] Afterwards Sir Robert of Sidmonton House, Newbury, Berks.

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1803

3. *Cirencester Troop.*

London Gazette gives :—

CIRENCESTER TROOP OF GENTLEMEN AND YEOMANRY.

Henry, Earl Bathurst, to be Captain. 12th August 1803.
William Croome,[1] Gent., to be Lieutenant. 12th August 1803.
Honourable Apsley Bathurst to be Cornet. 12th August 1803.

Strength of the above in 1806 is shown as: 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 cornet, 1 quartermaster, 4 sergeants, 3 corporals, 1 trumpeter, 40 troopers. Total effective, 53.

In 1808 Lord Apsley became Captain.

4. *Dursley Troop.*

From *London Gazette* :—

DURSLEY TROOP OF GENTLEMEN AND YEOMANRY.

Robert Bransby Cooper, Gent., to be Captain. 13th September 1803.
Thomas John Lloyd Baker, Gent., to be Lieutenant. 13th September 1803.
Cornet. *Nil.*

The strength of this troop in 1804 was 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 quartermaster, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, 1 trumpeter, and 41 troopers.

It was customary for the members of this Troop to hold their annual permanent duty, of over a fortnight's duration, in the city of Bath, though no reason is apparent for their having arranged to undertake that long journey, when there was an excellent drill-ground close to home on Stinchcombe Hill.

The nominal roll also for 1804 is thus given :—

[1] Of North Cerney House, grandfather of the present T. L. Croome, Esq.

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PAY LIST and RETURN of the DURSLEY TROOP OF VOLUNTEER CAVALRY, commanded by CAPTAIN BRANSBY COOPER, from April 12th to April 30th, both days inclusive, 1804. 1803

Captain.	R. Bransby Cooper.
Lieutenant.	T. J. Lloyd Baker.
Quartermaster.	Joseph Powell.
Sergeants.	Joseph Dimery.
	Joseph Simms.
Corporals.	Joseph Powell.
	Richard Palmer.
Trumpeter.	Samuel Trotman.

Privates.

John Wallington.	Nicholas Cornock.	Benjamin Talboys.
William Phelps.	John Smith.	Joseph Bruton.
William Went.	William Edmunds.	James Robinson.
William Greening.	James Hopton.	Thomas Nichols.
William Alpass.	Edward Sidney.	Robert Knight.
Thomas Seaborne.	Frederick Mabbett.	Thomas Johnson.
James Bloxsome, *Paymr.*	Thomas Watts.	William Philpot.
William Rudge.	Robert Underwood.	Thomas Croome.
Edward Millard.	Robert Hill.	Daniel King.
William Allen.	Thomas French.	John Warner.
Thomas Hadley.	Thomas Hathaway.	John Dowsell.
Edward Nichols.	William Drew.	Thomas Friar.
Thomas Gabb.	Thomas Morse.	John Edwards, *Farrier.*
William Long.	John Savage.	

Among the disbursements mentioned in the old Troop Accounts is one for the hire of a riding school, and pay for a rough rider when on duty at Bath.

Captain Cooper lived at Ferney Hill, Dursley, and Mr. Lloyd Baker at Stouts Hill, Uley. The latter was grandfather of the present Granville Lloyd Baker, Esq., of Hardwicke Court.

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1803

5. *Gloucester Troop.*

The same officers appear to have joined who had formerly belonged when the corps was first raised, for the *London Gazette* shows :—

GLOUCESTER TROOP OF GENTLEMEN AND YEOMANRY.

Robert Morris, Gent., to be Captain. 22nd September 1803.
Thomas Price, Gent., to be Lieutenant. 22nd September 1803.
Samuel Jeynes, Gent., to be Lieutenant. 19th November 1803.
William Roberts, Gent., to be Cornet. 19th November 1803.
Rev. John Neale, to be Chaplain. 19th November 1803.
Charles Brandon Trye, Gent., to be Surgeon. 19th November 1803.

An interesting old squad-book relating to this troop is now in the possession of Corporal E. Garlick, R. G. H., of Beverstone, which gives the following information :—

'At a meeting convened by public advertisement for the purpose of re-establishing the Troop of Gloucester Yeomanry Cavalry, holden at the Bell Inn, it was unanimously agreed that a tender of service should be made to Government for the purpose of protecting the shores of Great Britain against invasion and to preserve the tranquillity of this city and county in particular. Subject nevertheless to the Provisions of an Act, passed in the forty-third year of the reign of his present Majesty,[1] which offer of service was accepted and officially communicated to the corps. September 7th, 1803.'

For the better regulation and improvement of the corps

[1] Vide p. 36.

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in military discipline, the following rules were proposed, 1803
agreed to, and signed, November 26th. They were also revised, amended, and approved, October 5th, 1806.

ART. 1.—We will provide ourselves with a horse not lower than the regulation height, and with arms and appointments according to patterns agreed upon, at our own proper expense.

ART. 2.—That we will meet for the purpose of exercise at such times and places as the Commanding Officer shall appoint.

ART. 3.—That the following fines be imposed for absence at the time of roll-call. For Commissioned Officers, 2s. 6d. For Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, 1s.

ART. 4.—That no excuse for absence be allowed, except inability to attend in consequence of ill health, to be certified in writing by some medical person, or of the lameness or illness of the horse, to be certified in the like manner by the attending farrier. Nor will the lameness of the horse excuse personal attendance in full regimentals on the day of the inspection.

ART. 5.—That the fines be applied to the general purposes of the Troop, at the discretion of the Commanding Officer.

ART. 6.—That the future appointments of Officers and Non-commissioned Officers be in the Commanding Officer.

ART. 7.—That all future rules be made with the consent of the majority of the Troop.

The strength of this troop in 1806, the first given, was 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Cornet, 1 Adjutant, 1 Surgeon, 1 Quartermaster, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 2 Trumpeters, and 65 Troopers. Total, 80 of all ranks.[1]

[1] Unfortunately, nominal rolls of all the troops are not to be found at the Record Office in Chancery Lane.

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1803 6. *Grumbalds Ash Troop* (2).

On August 14th a meeting was held at Chipping Sodbury to take into consideration the training and arming of the people within the Hundred of Grumbalds Ash. Many offers of volunteer service were tendered from the different local gentlemen. C. Codrington, Esq., in particular, offered to raise a body of six hundred volunteers and equip them at his own expense.

The result of the meeting was a determination to raise both cavalry and infantry in the various districts within the Hundred, and a subscription for this purpose was entered into by all the nobility and gentry present, a sum of no less than £2000 being collected on the spot. Two troops of cavalry were accordingly formed, and the *London Gazette* shows :—

GRUMBALDS ASH TROOP OF GENTLEMEN AND YEOMANRY.

1st Troop.

Matthew Adeane, Gent., to be Captain. 22nd August 1803.
Timothy Larton, Gent., to be Lieutenant. 22nd August 1803.
J. Blagden Hale, Gent., to be Cornet. 22nd August 1803.
William Wickham, Gent., to be Surgeon. 22nd August 1803.

2nd (or Dodington) Troop.

Christopher Codrington, Gent., to be Captain. 22nd August 1803.
F. Trotman, Gent., to be Lieutenant. 22nd August 1803.
Daniel Hewett, Gent., to be Cornet. 22nd August 1803.

The strength of the 1st Troop only is shown in the

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old records, which in 1804 was:—1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1803
1 Cornet, 1 Surgeon, 1 Trumpeter, and 53 Troopers. Total, 58 of all ranks.

Captain Adeane resided at the Manor House, Alderley; Cornet Hale was the grandfather of the present Major-General Hale, late 7th Hussars; and Captain Codrington (afterwards Sir Christopher), the grandfather of Sir Gerald Codrington, Bart., of Dodington, Chipping Sodbury.

7. *Longtree, Bisley, and Whitstone Troop.*

The list of officers of this reorganised corps is given as follows:—

LONGTREE, BISLEY, AND WHITSTONE TROOP OF GENTLEMEN AND YEOMANRY.

Henry Burgh, Gent., to be Captain. 1st September 1803.
Henry Cooke, Gent., to be Lieutenant. 1st September 1803.
Joseph Watts, Gent., to be Cornet. 1st September 1803.
Rev. Peter Hawker, to be Chaplain. 1st September 1803.
William Weale Darke, Gent., to be Surgeon. 1st September 1803.

The strength of this troop in 1806 was:—1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Cornet, 1 Chaplain, 1 Surgeon, 59 Non-commissioned Officers and Troopers. Total, 64 of all ranks.

Captain Burgh resided at Stanley Park, Stroud, and has been previously mentioned.

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1803

8. *Tewkesbury Troop.*

From *London Gazette*:—

TEWKESBURY TROOP OF GENTLEMEN AND YEOMANRY.

James Martin, Gent., to be Captain. 8th November 1803.
Charles Handford, Gent., to be Lieutenant. 7th January 1804.
Scarlet Evans, Gent., to be Cornet. 19th November 1803.

Numbers in 1807 were:—1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Cornet, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Sergeant-Major, 1 Trumpeter, 1 Farrier, 38 Non-commissioned Officers and Troopers. Total, 45.

Captain Martin resided at Overbury Court, Tewkesbury, and was the third son of James Martin, Esq., M.P. for Tewkesbury, 1776-1807.

Lieutenant Handford belonged to an old Roman Catholic family, living at Wollashill, or Bredin Hill, in Worcestershire. The heiress of this estate married into the Irish family of Flood, in whose possession it now remains.

9. *Tortworth Troop.*

From *London Gazette*:—

TORTWORTH TROOP OF GENTLEMEN AND YEOMANRY.

The Hon. Thomas Reynolds Moreton, to be Captain. 5th September 1803.
John Paul Paul, Gent., to be Lieutenant. 5th September 1803.
Robert Clark Paul, Gent., to be Cornet. 20th December 1803.

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Captain Moreton lived at Woodchester Park, Stroud, 1803
and afterwards became the first Earl Ducie.

Lieutenant and Cornet Paul were respectively the eldest and second sons of Joshua Paul Paul, of Tetbury.

This troop held its annual permanent duty at Cirencester. The strength in 1806 was:—1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Cornet, 1 Surgeon, 1 Quartermaster, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 1 Trumpeter, 1 Farrier, 46 Troopers. Total, 55 of all ranks.

10. *Winterbourne Troop.*

From *London Gazette*:—

WINTERBOURNE TROOP OF GENTLEMEN AND YEOMANRY.

William Perry, Gent., to be Captain. 8th November 1803.
Joseph M. Cox, Gent., to be Lieutenant. 8th November 1803.
Ebenezer Ludlow, Gent., to be Cornet. 8th November 1803.[1]

The troop in 1805 numbered:—1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Cornet, 1 Quartermaster, 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Trumpeter, and 26 Troopers. Total, 35.

The following names appear as members in the same year:—

Captain.	William Perry.
Lieutenant.	Joseph M. Cox.
Cornet.	Ebenezer Ludlow.
Quartermaster.	William Harmar.

[1] In cases where no reference is made to the officers, the author has been unable to obtain the necessary information.

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1803

Sergeants.	Good, Henry.
	Hardwicke, Thomas.
Corporals.	Guy, Job.
	Richards, Thomas.
Trumpeter.	Hobbs, Richard.

Troopers.

Batten, James.	Hardidge, Robert.	Pullen, James.
Curtis, Charles, Jun.	Hobbs, John.	Perrot, Edward.
Churchill, Samuel.	Jeffries, James.	Parket, Robert.
Davis, Daniel.	King, Thomas.	Ricketts, Mark.
Emerson, Richard.	Luton, Charles.	Stone, Aaron.
Evans, Thomas.	Luton, William.	Wickwick, Joseph.
Edwards, Jonas.	Milsom, Charles.	Watts, Joseph.
Hoare, John.	Maule, William.	Watts, Henry.
Herapath, John.	Pincott, Thomas.	

11. *Monmouth Troop.*

The following letter was sent by the late Commanding Officer to the Lord-Lieutenant of the County (Monmouth) :—

From Captain R. Lewis, Commanding L.M.Y.C., to Duke of Beaufort.

LLANTILLIO, *July 9th*, 1803.

MY LORD DUKE,—At the end of the War the Troop I had the honor to command came to a Resolution that as their services were not at that time particularly necessary they would suspend their Muster, at the same time resolving to continue the Troop. Under this idea they have stood their chance for the Militia, and will do the same for the army of reserve, after which they hope to be exempted from any other ballot, and that they may keep their rank from their first establishment: as to their service it has been from the 1st for the whole division. We are to have a Meeting at Raglan on Wednesday, 20th, and I could wish if possible to have an answer before that time. I shall, therefore, take it as a great favour

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if Yr Grace would be kind enough to mention this to Government as soon as you conveniently can.—I have, etc., my Lord Duke, your Grace's very obliged and obdt. Servant, RICHARD LEWIS. 1803

A favourable reply having been received, a new muster was formed, and the names of the following officers duly gazetted :—

LOYAL MONMOUTHSHIRE TROOP OF GENTLEMEN AND YEOMANRY.

Richard Lewis, Gent., to be Captain. 17th December 1803.
John Jones, Gent., to be Lieutenant. 8th September 1803.
Thomas Cooke, Gent., to be Cornet. 17th December 1803.
Edmund B. Prosser, Gent., to be Surgeon. 17th December 1803.

Captain, or rather 'Squire' Lewis, of Llantillio, as he was universally known, is still remembered in Monmouthshire as one of the staunchest supporters of foxhunting in that ever sporting little county. It will be recollected that he first raised the troop in 1798, and from 1803 commanded it for many years with great efficiency and success.

There appear to have been a number of ardent spirits among the members during the early part of the century, and stories are still current of their jovial meetings and midnight frolics when out at permanent duty in Abergavenny.

One of their favourite amusements was to give the trumpeter a short start from the ground of exercise, and pursue him across country back into the town. Excellent practice no doubt to teach cavalry to get the shortest

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1803 way from point to point, but hardly consistent with the usual system of military etiquette.

The Squire himself too seems to have occasionally substituted the language of the hunting-field for that of the camp: for having ordered the troop to charge at one of the field days, and wanting to stop them, he galloped up to the front and, putting his hand to his ear, roared out:—'Hold hard, gentlemen, please; for God's sake, hold hard!' A good alternative, no doubt, for the military command 'Halt!'

Lieutenant John Jones was grandfather of the present Reginald Herbert, Esq., M.F.H., of Clytha Park, Usk.[1]

No return or nominal roll is given of this troop until 1827.

12. *Cheltenham Troop.*

The following officers are shown as belonging to the Cheltenham Troop in 1803. Major Snell appears to have resigned his commission as Commandant of the County Yeomanry at the conclusion of the Peace of Amiens.

Captain Thomas Gray.[2] 14th April 1803.
Lieutenant W. H. Prinn. 14th April 1803.
Chaplain Thomas Brown. 16th July 1803.
Surgeon Thomas Minster. 16th July 1803.

[1] The name of the Herbert family was originally Jones.

[2] On April 26th, 1835, Captain Gray died at the age of 63. He was for twenty years a resident of Cheltenham, during the whole of which period he took an active part in almost every measure connected with the town, whether parochial or political. His remains were honoured with a public funeral and interred at St. Mary's Churchyard. Lord Segrave and John Brown, Esq. of Salperton, were among the pall-bearers.—*Cheltenham Annuaire.*

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The members in 1804 are shown thus :— 1803

Pay-list and return of Captain Gray's troop of Cheltenham Volunteer Cavalry commanded by Captain Gray, from April 27th to May 9th 1804, both days inclusive.

ASSEMBLED AT GLOUCESTER.

Captain.	Thomas Gray.
Lieutenant.	W. H. Prinn.
Cornet.	Thomas Minster.
Quartermaster.	John Birch.
Sergeant.	James Barrett.
,,	Thomas Birch.
,,	Joseph Callow.
,,	James Wildey.
Corporal.	John Chandler.
,,	C. W. Lovesy.
,,	Thomas Tuffley.
,,	Joseph Callow.
Trumpeter.	Thomas Newman.
,,	Robert Sayer.

Privates.

William Newman.	John Cook.	Henry Ward.
Simon Turk.	T. B. Watson.	Edward Fuger.
Thomas Fuger.	Joseph Arkell.	William Gregory.
William Bastin.	William Skey	Thomas Gregory.
Thomas Green.	Grainger Forty.	Daniel Haselton.
William Jeynes.	Richard Humphries.	William Forty.
Richard Stiles.	William Long.	Joseph Smith.
Edward Hall.	Robert Cook.	Charles Morris.
Edward Leighton.	Thomas Harpur.	Joseph Chapman.
Robert Bompas.	James Howman.	Thomas James.
Thomas Wheeler.	James Gore.	Giles Wilkes.

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1803	John Morris.	Robert Merrifield.	William Long.
	John Williams.	William Turner.	Richard Morris.
	John Heath.	Benjamin Buckle.	Samuel Arkell.
	Thomas Ashmead.	John Bastin.	Edward Matthews.
	James Arkell.	Philip Howman.	John Mills.
	G. P. Hincks.	Joseph Bradshaw.	Henry Arkell.
	Daniel Freeman.	John Lawrence.	Thomas Jordan.

The rate of pay for the above-mentioned troops was fixed as follows :—

Captain,	14s. 7d.
Lieutenant,	9s. od.
Cornet,	8s. od.
Quartermaster,	5s. 6d.
Sergeant,	2s. 2d.
Corporal,	1s. 7½d.
Trumpeter,	1s. 7d.
Trooper,	1s. 3d.

There was also then, as now, granted a yearly sum by Government of £2 for clothing and equipment expenses.

Ammunition was issued annually at the rate per man of ten rounds ball cartridge, fifty rounds blank, and two flints for practice and exercise with each carbine and pistol.

Volunteering was carried to a greater extent this year than, perhaps, at any other time. In Great Britain there were no fewer than 380,193 cavalry and infantry combined. In Ireland 82,941, making a grand total of 463,134 all told.

That discipline, also, was strictly enforced there cannot be much doubt, judging from the following extract taken

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from the *Bath Journal* of this year :—'On November 2nd, 1803 a case of considerable legal interest came on at Bristol before the Mayor and Aldermen in the Council House. A private in the Bristol troop of Yeomanry was charged by his commanding officer for 17s. 6d., being the amount of fines then due, for seven days' absence from roll-call and exercise. The defendant was very ably supported in his defence by counsel, who contended for the general right of members to resign when they so chose. After careful hearing, however, the magistrates overruled the objection and convicted the defendant in the amount of the fines, with the addition of double that sum as a penalty.'

During the time that the afore-mentioned troops were in the course of formation, a general meeting of the lieutenancy of the county of Gloucester and cities of Gloucester and Bristol, was held for the purpose of determining under what conditions the proposed corps of Yeomanry and Volunteers should be organised. Lord Ducie presided over a large attendance, and H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland was also present as Commanding Officer in the Severn district.

The following resolutions were framed, put to the meeting, and carried unanimously, viz. :—

1. What corps are to be accepted and what not accepted.

2. The corps to be united as far as circumstances will allow. If infantry, in battalions: no battalion to consist of less than 400 men,

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1803 divided into four companies of 100 men each. If cavalry, in squadrons of not less than 100 men, consisting of two troops containing 50 men each.

3. That the different corps meet in central places, as their head-quarters, where the arms must be lodged, so that the arms of at least each company may be deposited together.

4. When the corps of cavalry are established, that such an understanding be entered into between the men and officers of each troop, so as to preserve an immediate communication between the General of the District and the cavalry under his command.

5. To ascertain how many men Government will arm, and whether any allowance for purchasing arms will be given, if Government does not supply them, and in what proportion.

6. That the uniform of the cavalry be in all cases the same.[1] That the uniform of the infantry be in all cases the same, and in each case as simple and economical as possible.

7. That regulations be adopted in different corps to ensure the attendance of the men on the days of exercise. Officers, of course, will think it their duty to attend, otherwise the lives of the men will be risked, by want of practice in the exercise of their command. The men and officers will not think this observation any reflection upon their zeal and ardour for the service, but only take it in the light of a caution, the benefit of which may be felt in the time of action.

Popular apprehension, however, still continued to increase, and among other precautions a system of beacons was at this time established on all the more commanding highlands throughout the country, arrangements being made for each to be attended night and day by mounted orderlies furnished by the Yeomanry, whose duty it would be to

[1] From this information, and the fact that no mention is made of dress other than that of the 1st troop raised, the probability is that all the succeeding troops had the same.

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summon their respective troops on the first notice of an enemy's approach. Nor do these measures seem to have been undertaken without good reason; for Napoleon, bent on a grand *coup* to carry out his plan of invasion, had concentrated an army of nearly 200,000 men in the neighbourhood of Boulogne, and was only frustrated from further action by the superiority and watchfulness of our fleet in the Channel. Indeed, it was not until his ships had been practically destroyed by Lord Nelson at Trafalgar, that he finally abandoned his projected attack. 1803

In August the House of Commons unanimously passed another vote of thanks to the Yeomanry and Volunteers for the services they had rendered, and Lord Berkeley had the satisfaction of receiving this letter from the Speaker of the House:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
August 10th, 1803.

MY LORD,—By command of the House of Commons, I have the honor of transmitting to you their unanimous Vote of thanks to the several Volunteer and Yeomanry Corps of the United Kingdom, for the promptitude and zeal with which, at a crisis the most momentous to their Country, they have associated for its defence; accompanied with an order that a return be prepared, to be laid before the House at the next session of Parliament, of all Volunteer Yeomanry Corps whose services shall have then been accepted by His Majesty, describing each Corps, in order that such return may be entered on the Journals of the House and the patriotic example of such voluntary exertions transmitted to Posterity.

In communicating this Resolution and order I have the greatest satisfaction at the same time in bearing testimony to the confidence with which the House is impressed, that the same spirit and exemplary zeal

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1803 will be exerted throughout the present contest, until, with the blessing of Providence, it shall be brought to a glorious issue.—I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obt. humble servant,

CHARLES ABBOT, *Speaker.*

To the L.-L. of the County of Gloucester.

1804 The intense alarm which had so long filled the public mind now began to abate. Napoleon, baffled in his plan of invading this country with the army of Boulogne, turned his attention to Austria, whose armies were being marshalled on the banks of the Danube in the vain hope of checking the French advance.

In England, although the cause for anxiety had diminished, neither naval nor military preparations were relaxed, and as much activity as before was shown in training and improving our forces of Volunteers.

The whole of the corps in Gloucestershire, both cavalry and infantry, were out on permanent duty for a period of about a fortnight each; and the same custom continued annually until the time they were disbanded. The Cheltenham Troop had their quarters in Gloucester, and that discipline was well maintained may be gathered from the following press extract. *Gloucester Journal*, May 7th :—

'SIR,—You are requested to insert this Notice :

'Thomas Jordan of Cheltenham was dismissed this morning from the Cheltenham Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, now stationed here on permanent duty, for disorderly, unsoldierlike conduct, and disobedience of orders.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, THOMAS GRAY, *Captain.*

'HEADQUARTERS, GLOUCESTER, *May 6th*, 1804.'

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Each troop on completion of its term of duty was 1804
inspected separately by Lieut.-Colonel Probyn, the officer appointed to the district for that purpose.

In April, at the age of sixty-seven, Major Snell succumbed to the effects of a long and painful illness, deeply regretted by all who were connected with him in his military duties. It will be remembered that he raised the 1st Troop in 1795, so must ever be regarded as the father of the Yeomanry Cavalry movement in Gloucestershire—a movement which he set on foot with so much assiduity and success.

Major Snell appears to have been a man of versatile character and temperament. Keen soldier and active country gentleman, he was also a liberal patron of the Turf, and was at one time the owner of some of the best race-horses in the West of England: a fact which any of my readers can verify by referring to the *Racing Calendar* of the day. Whenever he won a good stake, it was his custom to have the church bells at Guiting rung in honour of the event—a proceeding often coupled with a generous distribution of wine and beef to his poorer neighbours in the district. As a man of letters too, both in verse and prose, he was highly appreciated, and some valuable additions to Sir R. Atkyns' history of Gloucestershire, among other works of interest, are to be ascribed to his pen. The following lines written by him in commemoration of the Peace of Amiens are still hung up in an arbour

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1804 within the rose garden at Guiting Grange, and a copy of them has been kindly supplied to the author by Mr. J. Waddingham, who now resides there :—

'Whilst far around War's crimson demon flies,
And blackens with his breath the azure skies,
This peaceful tent no more fears dire alarms,
Nor heeds the rolling drum, nor clang of arms.
The God of Hosts hath made our perils cease,
And Britain feels alone the bliss of peace,
No precious sleep is broke at dawn of day
By the sharp gun and brisk reveillé.
No secret Watchword steals along the line,
Our parole 's *Friendship—Love* our countersign.
Here airy songsters chaunt a softer theme,
Aid sweet repose and prompt the heavenly dream,
Peace to these wolds, and health to those we love,
To bless with frequent smiles this Fairy Grove.'

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CHAPTER III

ON May 8th, there took place the ceremony of 1804
presenting a Standard to the two Bristol Troops under command of Major Dupont. The weather was beautifully fine, and at an early hour a large concourse of visitors poured in from the neighbouring counties and swelled the mass of spectators on Durdham Down. Captain Perry with the Winterbourne Troop kept the ground. The corps mustered before the College about 9 A.M., and proceeded thence to Clifton Church. Soon after they had taken their seats, the wife of Philip J. Miles, Esq.,[1] appeared in her barouche bringing with her the Standard—a handsome piece of needlework embroidery, on which were represented the arms of the city of Bristol.

On the arrival of the carriage, the Rector of Clifton, accompanied by the Rev. T. Vaughan, chaplain for the day, followed in procession by the lay-clerks and choristers of the College, went to receive the Standard, which was placed upon the table at the altar.

[1] Of Leigh Court, Somersetshire. This lady was the daughter of the Very Rev. A. Whetham, Dean of Lismore.

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1804 At this instant the choir began to sing :—

'Parent of good, whose guardian power
Protects the weak in danger's hour,
Look down with mercy and inspire
Each virtuous breast with martial fire ;
So shall religion safe remain,
Nor we for comfort seek in vain,
So shall our arms our banners guard,
Till peace once more our cares reward.'

Prayers specially chosen for the occasion then followed, to which the audience listened with mute and rapt attention. A short sermon was afterwards delivered, representing in lively colours the duties of an Englishman at the present crisis, and directing the yeomen to put their trust in the Lord of Hosts, without whom their exertions were but nought.

The scene was grand and impressive ; and after service the Standard was re-delivered by the clergymen to Mrs. Miles, who proceeded with it slowly in her barouche, followed by the corps and a long cavalcade of carriages, among which were counted no less than thirty-six belonging to the local nobility and gentry. A number of persons on horseback, and coaches came next, the procession moving on to the place on the Downs which had been selected for the ceremony.

Here the Bristol Infantry Volunteers, under command of Colonel Gore, with two pieces of cannon, were drawn up to receive them.

The Standard being unfurled, and an appropriate

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prayer read by the chaplain, Mrs. Miles came forward, 1804
and addressing Major Dupont, said :—

'Sir,—I feel highly gratified in having the honour of presenting this Standard to the Bristol Troops of Gentlemen and Yeomanry: fully persuaded that, should it ever be unfurled in the presence of an enemy, the glorious cause of our King and country, liberties and religion, will be by you most nobly and gallantly supported. Should the threatened invasion take place, and opportunity be given to this our loyal and gallant corps, they will, I doubt not, to a man speedily convince the inveterate and daring foe that Britons, fighting to preserve their dearest rights, are invincible.'

The Major, having received the Standard, replied in suitable terms on behalf of himself and corps, after which the band played 'God save the King,' and the artillery fired a salute of twenty-one rounds in quick succession. The ceremony was concluded about 3 P.M., when the crowd began slowly to disperse from the Downs.

The following references to the above corps appear in Felix Farley's *Bristol Journal* for 1804 :—

November 17th.—'In consequence of Major Dupont's ill state of health, the command of the Bristol Yeomanry Cavalry devolves upon Captain Ames. Lieutenant James Harvey has, we understand, been elected[1] Captain in the place of Captain Ames.'

[1] It appears that it was customary for the members of the three Bristol Troops to elect their own officers.

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1804 *November 24th.*—'At a general meeting of the Bristol Yeomanry Cavalry held on Monday last, Captain Levi Ames was unanimously elected Major in the room of Major Dupont, who has resigned on account of ill health, in consequence of which the following promotions have taken place:—

'*1st Troop.*—Robert Kingsmill to be Captain from the 2nd troop. Cornet Hutchins to be Captain, *vice* Vaughan, resigned. James Ormiston to be Cornet, *vice* Hutchins, promoted.

'*2nd Troop.*—Lieutenant Harvey to be Captain, *vice* Kingsmill. Cornet Bowden to be Lieutenant, *vice* Harvey, promoted.

'*Dismounted Troop.*—Cornet Claxton to be Lieutenant, *vice* Ames, resigned. Quartermaster Fedden to be Cornet, *vice* Claxton, promoted.'

From this time to the conclusion of their services there is not much to note with regard to the history of the various troops. The crisis which had caused them to be first formed was rapidly passing away, and with the exception of the annual routine of drill and inspections but little of interest occurred. A few references, however, are made to them from time to time in the local press. These, when quoted, are prefaced by the name of the paper.

1807 Felix Farley's *Journal*, October 10th.—'On Friday morning the 2nd inst., H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, accompanied by his brother the Duke of Sussex, arrived

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at Berkeley Castle from Witley Court, Worcestershire, 1807
the seat of Lord Foley, in order to pay their promised visit. On Monday, their Royal Highnesses, attended by the Earl of Berkeley and Lord Dursley, arrived in Gloucester. They were met and escorted into the city by the Gloucester Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, the Volunteer Infantry lining the streets. The Duke of Norfolk, as Recorder of Gloucester, presented an address and the freedom of the city, contained in a richly ornamented box, to each of the distinguished visitors.

'On Tuesday afternoon the royal party, further attended by Colonels M'Mahon and Bloomfield, the Hon. Mr. Capel, Hon. Mr. Moreton, and Colonel Kingscote, made their entry into the city of Bristol.

'Addresses were presented and the freedom of the city conferred, after which a civic banquet was given by the Mayor and Corporation at the Merchants' Hall. At a later hour their Royal Highnesses were safely conducted to Berkeley Castle by a lieutenant's escort of the Bristol Yeomanry Cavalry, for which service the officer commanding had the honour of receiving the Prince of Wales' personal thanks.'

Gloucester Journal, August 28th.—'On Tuesday the 1809
15th inst., the 1st or Cheltenham Troop met together to celebrate the fourteenth anniversary of their enrolment, and a dinner was held at the Plough Hotel, to which several military and naval officers of rank were invited. After

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1809 dinner a very handsome silver-gilt cup, value 150 guineas,[1] was presented to Captain Gray by the non-commissioned officers and privates of the troop, and on it appeared the following inscription :—"This Cup was presented by the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the First or Cheltenham Troop of Gloucestershire Gentlemen and Yeomanry to Thomas Gray, Esq., their worthy Commanding Officer, as a mark of their high respect and esteem. August 15th, 1809."'

The following address was then spoken by Trooper Edward Hall, on behalf of himself and the corps :—

'Captain Gray, fourteen years have elapsed since this corps was raised for the defence of our King and country, and everything dear to us as men and Britons. You will find, sir, whenever that muster day shall arrive, which perhaps may not be very far distant, that each member of this troop will come forward with the greatest pleasure to stake his life, and to sacrifice everything that is most dear to man in protecting the honour of his native land.'

Captain Gray replied :—'I am fully satisfied, gentlemen, you will not fail to redeem with alacrity the pledge first given by you fourteen years ago, and which you have this day repeated. The time, as you say, may not be far distant, for evil are the days on which we are fallen, but

[1] The top of this cup, on which is represented the figure of a yeoman on one knee defending his standard, was found recently at Messrs. Elkington's shop by Lieut.-Colonel Henry, and presented by him to the Officers' Mess, Royal Gloucestershire Hussars. It is now converted into a cigar-lighter.

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I need hardly inform you that, in the hour of danger it 1809
is the duty of every good subject, laying aside every other thought, to rally hand and heart round his King and Constitution. If I have omitted to say anything which ought to have been said, I trust you will not attribute it to my not duly estimating your loyalty and zeal, but rather think that I feel more than I can well express. I conclude then by proposing the King and Constitution. May I remind you also that the Corps will meet for five days' exercise on the 25th October next, being the anniversary of His Majesty's accession to the throne, and the commencement of the fiftieth year of his reign.'

Felix Farley, October 13th.—'On Sunday a desperate 1810
affray took place at Gloucester between a detachment of volunteers from a regiment of Irish Militia, who were *en route* for the depôt at the Isle of Wight, and a body of townsmen and others. The dispute arose at the Swan Inn, Westgate Street, where a party of soldiers were quartered, and in which some of the townsmen interfered. This led to a large assemblage in the streets of partisans of both parties, when a conflict arose which at one time threatened the most serious consequences.

'On the first appearance of the disturbance, however, the magistrates and civil power interfered their authority, and, aided by the personal exertions of Colonel Morgan and the district staff, together with a detachment of the Gloucester Yeomanry Cavalry, then fortunately out for

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1810 permanent duty, were at last able to quell the tumult and take a number of persons into custody. The rioters, civil and military, were disposed of at the City Sessions on Friday, and the thanks of the magistrates voted to the Yeomanry for their effective and timely assistance.'

1813 This year the Lord-Lieutenant received a letter from the Secretary of State for War, in which he informed him:—'That it had been deemed expedient by His Majesty's Government to take measures with a due regard to considerations of economy and giving increased efficiency to that valuable part of the defensive force, the Yeomanry Cavalry of Great Britain, and recommending the formation of the several troops and small corps now serving in different counties into regiments of not less than six troops; and, moreover, that each regiment should perform its permanent duty of twelve days at one and the same period, and be subject to one inspection.

'Although in some parts of the kingdom the former object had already been partially accomplished through the zeal of individuals composing certain troops of Yeomanry Cavalry, yet even in these counties difficulties had arisen owing to the inadequacy of the allowances.

'It was, therefore, proposed to allow those regiments who accepted the new conditions the same pay and allowances as granted to the regular cavalry in lieu of the old allowances.'

This communication was forthwith circulated for the

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information of the various troops throughout the county of Gloucester, and although at the meetings held to consider the question the conditions offered by Lord Sidmouth's letter were almost unanimously approved and assented to, yet its proposals, for some reason or other which cannot now be ascertained, were never adopted. The probability is that there was no one at that time available in the county of sufficient influence to command such a corps as the united troops would have constituted. 1813

The following table showing their strength in this year, has been taken from the War Office books :—

Strength of the different Troops of Gentlemen and Yeomanry Cavalry in the County of Gloucester for 1813, viz. :—

	Of all ranks.
Cheltenham,	48
Stow,	65
Cirencester,	51
Bristol,	104
Grumbalds Ash,	51
Longtree, Bisley, etc.,	64
Tortworth,	41
Dursley,	42
Gloucester,	44
Tewkesbury,	37
Winterbourne,	35
Total,	582

The banishment of Napoleon to Elba, and his final overthrow at Waterloo in the following year, seemed to 1814

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1814 render it unnecessary to further maintain a large force of Volunteers and Yeomanry at home. Orders were therefore issued for a general reduction of both these bodies throughout the country, and by the close of 1815 all the troops within the county of Gloucester, except the head-quarter (Gloucester Troop) had been dissolved. The latter was kept on more to act as mounted police than for any other purpose, riots at that time being both frequent and dangerous at the county capital. The services of the two troops in Monmouthshire were also retained.

Several references are made in the local press, etc., to the disbanding of these troops, which are here given :—

Tewkesbury Troop.

'When the return of peace in 1814 rendered their services no longer necessary, it was agreed by the corps that their general fund, which had been accumulating during their service of eleven years and amounted to upwards of £600, instead of being divided among the members individually, should be applied to charitable purposes.

'To the Tewkesbury National School, Lancastrian School, and Lying-in Charity, one hundred guineas were given respectively, and the residue of the fund was presented to the Gloucester Infirmary. The officers were

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so pleased with the liberal conduct of the troopers that 1814
they invited the whole corps to a handsome dinner at the Plough Inn, where this fine troop of Yeomanry assembled for the last time.'—Bennett's *History of Tewkesbury.*

Gloucester Journal, August 15th.—'The treasurers of Gloucester Infirmary have received £1000 from Captain Talbot, being the amount of the saving of the Stow Troop, Gloucestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, under his command during the late war.

'Friday being the birthday of H.R.H. the Prince Regent, the above-mentioned troop assembled in the town of Stow and were entertained to a farewell dinner by their officers. The health of the Prince Regent, with many happy returns of the day, was drunk with acclamation, after which silver cups were presented by the Captain to the Treasurer, Quartermaster, and non-commissioned officers in testimony of their uniform good conduct during the time the troop had been in existence. An affecting farewell speech by Captain Talbot to the corps closed the proceedings of the evening. An ox was distributed among the poor of Temple Guiting in honour of the day.'

Winterbourne Troop.

Felix Farley's *Journal,* October 29th.—'This spirited Volunteer Corps gave a farewell dinner to their late Captain at the Full Moon Inn, Stokes Croft, on Tuesday last (being the anniversary of the King's accession to the

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1814 throne), which was attended by several gentlemen of the neighbourhood, who had been prominent in furthering the interests of the local Volunteers. The company consisted of about fifty, and the festival was enlivened by the band of the Worcester Militia. Cornet Harmar, by desire of the troop, was in the chair, and after the loyal toasts had been given, a massive silver bowl, presented by the non-commissioned officers and troopers to the Captain nearly eight years ago (and which had been borrowed for the occasion), was set at the head of the table. A new gold ladle was at the same time put into the hands of the President, who, as requested, graciously presented it to Captain Perry, amidst loud and continued applause. Upon the ladle appeared the Captain's arms, richly emblazoned, and on the back the following inscription :—"As a tribute of respect and esteem from the Junior Members of the Winterbourne Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry to their late Captain, William Perry, Esq., for his unremitting zeal and attention to the service, and uniform kindness and hospitality to his soldiers. Presented 25th October 1814."'

Felix Farley, November 12th.—'On the 25th ulto., the Grumbalds Ash Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, commanded by Captain Adeane, met at Petty France to finally arrange their pecuniary affairs and to terminate their military services. They first assembled in 1803, and from that period in regularity of attendance and observance of discipline, they have been inferior to none. Indeed, the

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individual respectability of the members ensured their exemplary conduct as a body. 1814

'Captain Adeane, in an animated and impressive address to the troop, thanked them for the sacrifices which they had so promptly made in the hour of unexampled danger, and for their services until the object of such sacrifices had been fully attained. His address was received by unbounded expressions of approval, and on the first instant of his leaving the room, it was proposed that a piece of plate should be presented to him as a lasting testimony of their respect.

'This proposition was so enthusiastically received, and so quickly executed, that nearly £100 was subscribed for the purpose within a few minutes, without the Captain having the most remote idea of what had taken place. Mr. Goulter of Petty France provided an excellent dinner for the occasion, and the Duke of Beaufort, with his accustomed liberality, presented them with a stag as an addition to it. In the course of the evening it was decided to forward the sum of £150 from the troop funds for the benefit of the Gloucester Infirmary.'

An Act was passed this year to reduce the number of days' attendance at permanent duty, or exercise, from twelve to six—these six days being divided into two or three equal parts, in each four months, instead of four days as hitherto. 1816

Power was also given to make good arrears at any

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1816 time. Should a muster be for five successive days, that time was ordered to count for efficiency instead of the six days alluded to. Yeomen failing to comply with these regulations were not to be exempted from the Horse Tax.

The following appointments appear in the *London Gazette*, concerning the Gloucester Troop :—

Lieutenant John Mountain, to be Captain, *vice* Morris (deceased). December 1816.

Cornet William Holtham, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Mountain. December 1816.

Charles Smith, Gent., to be Cornet, *vice* Holtham. December 1816.

1820 From *London Gazette* :—

Chepstow Troop.

Lieutenant George Buckle, to be Captain, *vice* Lewis, resigned. June 20th, 1820.

Nathaniel Wells, Gent., to be Lieutenant, *vice* Buckle, promoted. June 20th, 1820.

John Baldwin, Gent., to be Cornet, *vice* Camplin, resigned. June 20th, 1820.

Monmouth Troop.

John Shaw, Gent., to be Cornet, *vice* Jones, resigned. June 20th, 1820.

1822 At the beginning of May this year, serious riots were apprehended in the colliery districts of Monmouthshire, a large number of workmen having gone on strike and threatened violence to the property of their employers.

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To begin with, a tram-road belonging to Mr. Samuel 1822
Homfray, which led to his iron-works at Tredegar, was torn up by the colliers in order to prevent any trucks from being sent up there.

On receipt of this intelligence, the Duke of Beaufort, as Lord-Lieutenant of the county, convened a meeting of the Magistrates and Deputy-Lieutenants at Usk, to take into consideration the disturbed state of the county, and devise proper means for restoring order. Among other resolutions adopted at this meeting, was one to at once call out the Monmouth and Chepstow Troops of Yeomanry, and retain them as long as their services might be required. Nor was this settled on a moment too soon, for early the following morning a large party of colliers assembled at Gellyhan Colliery, stopping by force and chaining together nineteen waggons laden with coals for Tredegar Works. Mr. J. H. Moggridge, a local Justice of the Peace, accompanied by Captain Lewis with the Monmouth Troop, which had just been breakfasting at Woodfield, arrived soon afterwards, and did all they could to dissuade the strikers from their illegal work. Argument, however, proving abortive, the Riot Act was read, and the Yeomanry told to prepare to carry out the orders of the civil power.

In less than twenty minutes an attack was made on the waggons in the rear, and the load they contained thrown out on to the ground, upon which the Magistrate

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[illegible] ringleaders, who, after a desperate resist- [illegible] by his comrades and taken off in [illegible] shoulders. The troop was then ordered [illegible] ground, and use, when necessary, the flat of [illegible] work they performed with great success, [illegible] dispersed and driven off without the [illegible] serious injury on either side. The [illegible] then forwarded on, under guard of the [illegible] with fifty-five others, to within three miles [illegible] Works, notwithstanding repeated attempts [illegible] colliers to break up the road in advance. [illegible] met by a detachment of the Scots [illegible] Wyndham,[1] who were then quartered [illegible] with the vicar of that town. [illegible] the waggons having been [illegible] Yeomanry were dismissed [illegible] appears to have been due [illegible] to the call of duty, which [illegible] not be [illegible] considering that, though [illegible] their homes [illegible] over a wide district, every man [illegible] by [illegible] in the morning, the order for [illegible] not having [illegible] by the Magistrates until [illegible] ious afternoon.

[illegible] reverse seems [illegible] somewhat damped the [illegible] rioters in [illegible] of Gellyhan, but a few

[illegible] greatly [illegible] at the battle of Waterloo, after [illegible] regiment.

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Swan Electric Engraving Co.

The Marquess of Worcester.

Colonel Royal Gloucestershire Hussars, &c. &c.

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days afterwards, it appeared necessary to the Magistrates, 1822
from information they had received, to provide an escort for some coal waggons proceeding from the Crumlin Wharf at the head of the Monmouthshire Canal, to the iron-works of Messrs. Harford and Co., Ebbw Vale, ten miles higher up the country.

This task was allotted to Captain Buckle and the Chepstow Troop, who paraded at Crumlin by eight o'clock in the morning, accompanied by several of the neighbouring Magistrates on horseback. At the same time a messenger was sent to Abergavenny to call on the Scots Greys to assist.

Much difficulty having arisen in getting the waggons loaded, it was decided that a party of the troop under Lieutenant Wells[1] should form an advanced guard and precede the main body about a mile, to prevent the breaking up of the roads.

The road in this part winds along a narrow valley with a lofty and almost perpendicular mountain on the right hand, at the foot of which runs the river on the left. The detachment had hardly proceeded three quarters of a mile when a furious attack was made upon it from the sides of the hill on the right, down which stones and fragments of rock were hurled with great violence.

Not having any means of defence against this species of assault, Mr. Wells halted his men, and afterwards

[1] Of Piercefield Court.

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1822 withdrew them to some distance until they were joined by the main body.

The Riot Act was then read by the Rev. J. B. Davies, but it produced no effect; and the situation began to get somewhat critical, the number of assailants continually increasing, many of whom concealed themselves in the thicket, with which the hillside was for the most part covered.

After waiting three hours, the Scots Greys made their appearance at the top of the high hill in rear of the rioters, and, under the able directions of Lieutenant Lloyd, the woods and quarries were completely cleared.

From this spot the latter officer marched three miles along the summit of the hills, in order to protect the convoy, which reached Ebbw Vale in safety soon after nine o'clock.

The Chepstow Troop were on horseback from six in the morning till nine at night, and the Greys did not reach their quarters at Abergavenny, which they left at seven, till half-past one on Friday morning. During this encounter the Greys twice fired at the rioters, many of whom were wounded.

Captain Buckle received the following letter from the Lord-Lieutenant in acknowledgment of the services of his troop :—

GROSVENOR SQUARE,
June 29th, 1822.

DEAR SIR,—I have great satisfaction in acquainting you that I have received a letter from Mr. Secretary Peel, in which he desires me to

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express to the Corps who were employed during the late disturbances in the County of Monmouth, in aid of the Civil power, His Majesty's approbation of the conduct of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and private men, and to state the high sense His Majesty entertains of the zeal and alacrity they displayed in the performance of their duty, and the great advantage that resulted from their services on that occasion.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient Servant, BEAUFORT. 1822

To Officer commanding
Chepstow Troop of Gentlemen and Yeomanry.

The *Gloucester Journal*, June 1st, thus notes the further employment of the Monmouth Troop on this occasion:—'Several tram waggons arrived at Tredegar on Thursday under convoy of a number of special constables, and Captain Lewis's troop of cavalry. The coals were securely deposited in the coal yards of the wharves, a distance of eight miles from the place from which they set out.

'Both the previous convoys having been attacked by the colliers, and assembled multitudes having avowed their determination not to suffer more to go up, the safe arrival of the present without molestation affords strong ground of hope that the workmen are convinced of the illegality and danger of such proceedings in the future.'

This year a third troop of yeomanry was raised in the county of Monmouth by Mr. John Jones, of Llanarth, a proceeding, no doubt, much influenced by the riots which had just occurred in the colliery districts. No return is given of this troop until 1827.

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1823 The following is a list of the members of the Gloucester Troop in 1823, the first shown :—

RETURN of the GLOUCESTER TROOP of YEOMANRY CAVALRY for the half year from the 25th June 1823 to 24th December 1823.

Captain.	John Mountain.
Lieutenant.	William Holtham.
Quartermaster.	J. H. James.
Sergeant.	George March.
,,	Benjamin Blackford.
,,	Thomas Bamford.
Corporal.	John Clark.
Trumpeter.	Michael Hayward.
,,	William Monk.

Troopers.

Thomas Burrup.	Samuel Herbert.	William Playne, Jun.
Thomas Browning.	William Hooper.	Thomas Piff.
Henry Butt.	Thomas Hudson.	William Parker.
Charles Clarke.	Samuel Homes.	John Pool.
John Gilbert Clarke.	James Jackeman.	William Roberts.
Stephen Colchester.	John Jenner.	George Rodway.
John Croose.	Charles Lander.	Thomas Straine.
William Davis.	James Marshall.	George Smith.
Richard Davis.	Francis Mayer.	Thomas Wadley.
William Frankis.	John Morris.	George Whitcomb.
John Field.	Thomas Morris.	William Yeoman.
John Gardner.	George Clutterbuck.	
James Harris.	William Playne.	

1827 In December of this year an order was circulated disbanding the greater number of the Yeomanry Corps throughout the country, among which were the Gloucester Troop and the three troops which had been formed in Monmouthshire.

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This order having been carried out, the yeomanry ceased, *pro tem.*, to exist in the counties of Gloucester and Monmouth, though some corps in other parts of the country were retained on condition of their serving without expense, yet complying with the various provisions of the Volunteer Acts. Others, twenty-two in number, were not disbanded, but permitted to have the usual allowances as hitherto. 1827

Appended is a nominal return of the three troops in Monmouthshire, the first and only list which can be discovered.

PAY-LIST of CHEPSTOW YEOMANRY CAVALRY, assembled for Parade Duty at Chepstow, on May 21st, 1827.

Captain Commandt.	John Buckle.
Lieutenant.	James Proctor.[1]
Cornet.	William Curre.[2]
Quartermaster.	William Harding.
Sergeant.	Thomas Pride.
,,	John Buxton.
Corporal.	C. M. Hall.
,,	Charles Keedwell.
Trumpeter.	W. H. Harrison.

Privates.

L. Williams.	Nicholas Bram.	D. Carruthers.
J. Watkins.	William James.	William Webb.
T. George.	William Lewis.	J. Sandford.
T. Lewis.	D. Thurston.	John Harris.

[1] Banker of Chepstow.

[2] Grandfather of the present Lieut.-Colonel Edward Curre, of Itton Court, Chepstow, Commanding Officer of the Royal Monmouthshire Engineer Militia.

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1827

H. Wise.	B. Callett.	J. Cadle.
W. Smith.	William Phillips.	William Cowles.
T. Morris.	J. Price.	E. Woodroffe, 1st.
J. Wade.	Giles Griffiths.	E. Woodroffe, 2nd.
Thomas Evans.	John Briggs.	John Lloyd.
Joseph Morgan.	Joseph Bennett.	John Smith.
Joseph Lewis.	Thomas Howell.	John Evans.
James Cullimore.	Thomas Milner.	Alexander Trotter.
Thomas Jenkins.	John Reece.	

PAY-LIST of 1st, or Captain Richard Lewis's Troop, of LOYAL MONMOUTHSHIRE YEOMANRY CAVALRY, May 1827.

Captain.	Richard Lewis.
Lieutenant.	William Jones.[1]
Cornet.	William George.
Quartermaster.	James Davis.
Sergeant.	Thomas Hughes.
,,	Robert Jones.
Corporal.	Timothy Wallington.
,,	Sutte Davies.
Trumpeter.	James Phillips.

Privates.

J. Peter Lewis.	Edward Jones.	John H. Luard.
Thomas Batt.	Ferdinand Williams.	William Metcalf.
Thomas Croft.	William Daniell.	Robert Woodward.
James Williams.	William Sowen.	Thomas Maddocks.
William Harris.	William Vaughan.	David Meyrick.
Thomas Lewis.	Robert Wheeley.	James George.
William Davies.	Thomas Price.	George Dent.
William Ford.	John N. Miers.	Robert Golding.
John Morgan.	James Williams, 2nd.	Robert Gabb.
John Taylor.	William Griffiths.	Richard Morgan.
Colonel Bowyer.	George James.	Philip Young.
William Williams.	Ralph Smith.	John Beavan.
Edward Trew.	John Smith.	
Walter James.	James Price.	

[1] Brother of John Jones, of Llanarth.

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PAY-LIST of 2nd, or Captain John Jones's Troop, of LOYAL MONMOUTHSHIRE YEOMANRY CAVALRY, while assembled for Practice Drill at Abergavenny from 10th-17th May 1827. 1827

Captain.	John Jones.[1]
Lieutenant.	John Shaw.
Cornet.	John Moggridge.
Quartermaster.	Charles Croft.
Sergeant.	John Powell.
,,	John Gibson.
Corporal.	Walter Gibson.
,,	William Watkins.
Trumpeter.	Michael Lewis.

Privates.

John Evans.
John Grundy.
James Phillips.
William Evans.
William Watkins.
William Steele.
Charles Wheeley.
Thomas Thomas.
James Gilbert.
Matthew Moggridge.
Crawshay Bailey.
William Price.
John Powell.
Edward Scrope.
John Williams.
George Hallen.
James Powell.
William Jenkins.
John Watkins.
William Webb.
Richard Walker.
Edward Gardiner.
Thomas Davies.
Thomas Hopkins.
Charles Hughes.
Joseph Sedley.
Henry Mostyn.
William Trew.
John Hand.
Philip Phillips.
Julius Wynne.
Robert Rogers.
Thomas Powell.
Abraham Rowland.
John Davies.
James Furney.
John Moses.
John Maund.
Richard Reece.
James Batter.

[1] Of Llanarth Court.

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CHAPTER IV

1830 THE beginning of the year 1830 found the people of this country, more especially the working-classes, in a very discontented frame of mind. The distress caused by want of employment, coupled with the heavy burden of taxation, had produced a deep-rooted dissatisfaction with the conditions under which they lived.

The Revolutions, too, that were then taking place abroad, particularly those in France and Spain, had a demoralising effect on the minds of the disaffected in England, and it was clearly seen, that if some action was not taken to allay the popular grievances, serious trouble would inevitably ensue.

King William IV. had just succeeded to the throne, and as his political views were known to be much more liberal than those of his brother, hopes were entertained that popular measures of reform would be speedily introduced. Unfortunately, however, for those who favoured this course, before even the General Election, consequent on the accession of a new monarch, could be decided,

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several serious outbreaks occurred in the agricultural districts, with the result that the speech from the throne, from which so much was expected, favoured rather a policy of coercion than the introduction of any measure of electoral reform. 1830

Great dissatisfaction was felt, and it became evident that a general rising of the peasantry, especially in the South of England, might soon be looked for, the prevailing idea among them being that the recent introduction of machinery into the farms of this country would mean the ruin of the rural labourer.

Severe riots soon took place in the neighbouring county of Wiltshire, and are thus mentioned by Captain H. Graham, in his interesting history of the Yeomanry of that county :—'Warned by these events, the Wiltshire Magistrates assembled at Warminster, the Marquis of Bath in the chair. It was decided to caution the Yeomanry to turn out at a moment's notice, and the Sheriffs were empowered to issue orders to that effect on the first appearance of disorders. On the 19th the City Magistrates of Salisbury, having received intelligence of a projected attack on the iron-works belonging to Mr. Figes, made an application for the assistance of the Salisbury Troop, and in the afternoon the men composing it assembled under Lieutenant Peniston, who commanded in the absence of Lord Arundell, and Cornet Henry Everett. That afternoon the farm buildings of Mr. White, of

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1830 Knook, and Mr. Ford, of Collingbourne, were burnt down, and a large mob began to assemble in the neighbourhood of Porton. Mr. Peniston then sent to Captain Wyndham to ask for the further assistance of the Hindon Troop. On the same day the Warminster Troop, under Captain Long; the Swindon Troop, under Captain Goddard; and the Marlborough Troop, under Lieutenant T. Ward, assembled at their respective head-quarters by order of the High Sheriff; and the Chippenham, Devizes, Melksham, and Malmesbury Troops, under Captain Phipps, who commanded as senior officer, assembled at Devizes. No time was lost by this force, as at 4 P.M. the same afternoon Captain Phipps and a strong detachment, accompanied by Mr. Scott, one of the Magistrates, who had received information that a party of dangerous characters had assembled at Woodborough for the purpose of organising outrages, marched off to that place, and having surrounded a public-house there, had the good fortune to secure the whole, twenty-four in number; and, having taken four more at Rushall, returned to Devizes about twelve o'clock the same night, and lodged them in the gaol. This decisive proceeding had most beneficial effects, for by it the rioters in that district were deprived at one blow of nearly all their leaders, and the outbreaks there were, in consequence, of a very aimless and desultory character. Indeed, except on two or three occasions, the disturbances generally

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throughout this county were characterised by a very 1830
remarkable want of any apparent and well-defined object. Bands of men roamed about the country, destroying the machinery that had lately been introduced into agriculture, principally threshing-machines, and in a few cases burning the out-buildings of unpopular farmers. They often demanded comparatively small sums of money from the resident gentry, but outrages on life or dwelling-houses were of rare occurrence. The active element in all the mobs was composed chiefly of men of the artisan class; the labourers who followed them, and gave weight to the movement, seldom taking any very active part in the proceedings.'

The unpleasant propinquity of these disturbances, combined with the knowledge of how useful the Yeomanry had been in their suppression, caused some of the leading men in Gloucestershire to consider the question of re-establishing a nucleus of that force in their own county, with a view to possible contingencies, although up to the present but little rioting had taken place within its confines.

The first to take action in this respect was Mr. William C. Codrington, son of Sir Christopher Bethell Codrington, of Dodington Park, and father of the present Baronet. Having obtained permission to raise a troop of Yeomanry in the neighbourhood of his own home, he set to work, towards the close of the summer, to recruit from the tenantry on the Dodington estate; receiving considerable assistance

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1830 besides from the Duke of Beaufort, Mr. William Blathwayt of Dyrham, Mr. Fiennes Trotman of Siston Court, and the Messrs. Horlock of the Rocks,[1] near Marshfield, all of whom heartily supported the movement, and urged their tenants to join.

By the close of the year the troop was completed, and then mustered 1 Quartermaster, 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Trumpeter, and 50 Troopers. The appointment of the following officers is shown in the *London Gazette* :—

1831 MARSHFIELD AND DODINGTON TROOP OF YEOMANRY

Christopher William Codrington, Gent., to be Captain. 1st January 1831.
Isaac John Horlock, Gent., to be Lieutenant. 2nd February 1831.
Knightley William Horlock, Gent., to be Cornet. 2nd February 1831.

The uniform chosen for the troop was that of a light dragoon pattern, and as it was practically the same as that shortly to be adopted for the united regiment, it will be described in detail at a later stage.

An order had recently been issued from the Horse Guards that all regiments of light dragoons were to be dressed in scarlet.

This troop, the first raised in the county since the days of the old corps of Gentlemen and Yeomanry, is now the senior troop of the present Gloucestershire Regiment. Previous to the squadron system of 1893, it was designated by the letter A, and formed part of the Badminton Squadron. The word Marshfield being no longer used, it is known as the Dodington Troop only.

[1] Now the property of D'Arcy E. Taylor, Esq., R.G.H.

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There were two systems at this time upon which 1831
Yeomanry corps were usually formed: the one was by an offer of service throughout the whole of Great Britain, excluding Ireland; the other, where such service was limited to a particular district such as the county, hundred, or parish in which they resided. The Dodington Troop chose the former. In both cases arms were supplied, and £9 per man given for equipment; for which sum army contractors found all the necessary accoutrements (except a cloak) including a uniform similar to that worn by some regiment of the regular army, a saddle, bridle, holsters, etc. The same regulations as to muster were in force as those last quoted for 1816, viz., that corps were to be called out for exercise at least two days in every four months, or five consecutive days in the year.

As the other troops to be raised this year are believed to have copied the Dodington generally, both as to uniform and articles of enrolment, the latter are here quoted in detail:—

'ARTICLES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS made, entered into, and agreed upon by a Troop of Volunteer Cavalry under the command of Christopher William Codrington, Esq., Captain.

'We, the undersigned, declare:—

'I. That we have enrolled ourselves to serve His Majesty in our own persons as a corps of light cavalry, during His Majesty's pleasure, to go to any part of Great Britain, in case of actual invasion, to preserve order; and to suppress at any time any rebellion or insurrection arising or existing in any part of the county of Gloucester.

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1831 'II. That we will provide ourselves severally with a horse, in consideration of our Commanding Officer's applying for and obtaining the usual allowance from Government, for uniform and accoutrements, and also depending upon Government to supply us with proper sabres and pistols.

'III. That the days, number of days, the fines, places and manner of exercise, shall be regulated by the Commanding Officer.

'IV. That each and every private not answering to his name at roll-call on the days of exercise shall forfeit and pay one shilling, and in case of non-attendance, two shillings and sixpence, unless he shall on the following day of exercise assign such a reason for his absence as shall appear satisfactory to the majority of Commanding[1] Officers then present. In case of only two such officers being present, the Quartermaster to have a vote, and any private not attending roll-call and exercise upon any particular or inspection day, or on a review day, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one guinea, nor less than ten shillings, unless he shall at any time be confined by sickness, a certificate of which circumstance must be set forth under the signature of a gentleman of the Faculty who attends him. The Commanding Officer on no account to be absent without having given proper notice thereof to the officer next in command, who then, for the time being, becomes Commanding Officer.

'V. That in case of absence for more than two successive days of exercise, the above fines to be doubled repeatedly as often as it may happen; and every private who shall come to parade not properly dressed and accoutred shall forfeit and pay the sum of two shillings and sixpence, the same as if absent for the whole day.

'VI. That every man conducting himself disorderly or improperly during exercise, not obeying or not being properly attentive to the officers in command at such exercise, or quitting the ranks without leave of the Commanding Officer, shall forfeit and pay two shillings and sixpence, and in case of drunkenness double that sum.

'VII. That it shall be understood that officers and non-commissioned officers are subject to the above regulations, the latter in all cases double that of the privates, and the former double that of the non-commissioned officers.

[1] Commanding Officer here probably means Commissioned Officer.

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'VIII. That non-commissioned officers and privates using their horse 1831
accoutrements, or wearing their uniform, except for a similar purpose, or on Sundays to attend divine service, shall forfeit five shillings for every offence.

'IX. That no man shall change his charger after the first day of March next, without the consent of the Commanding Officer, under the penalty of ten shillings.

'X. That all fines and forfeitures shall be paid into the hands of the Quartermaster, on the first field day in May in every year, to go to a stock purse for the benefit of the Troop, and that all doubts and differences of opinion, respecting the fine intent and meaning of any of these resolutions, be determined by the opinion of the majority of commanding officers of the Corps.

'XI. That these regulations may be added to, varied, or altered from time to time, subject to the approbation of a majority of the whole troop; in all which cases the commissioned officers to have two votes; and all such additions and alterations shall be effective, binding, and conclusive, and in all respects as fully and effectively as if the same had been originally included in and had made part of these articles.

'Witness our hands this 3rd day of December, 1830.'

It may be mentioned that, at this period, members of the Yeomanry, besides being free of the tax on hair powder and horses, as already stated, were exempted from serving in the Militia and from the office of Parish Constable.

The example thus shown by Mr. Codrington in the neighbourhood of Chipping Sodbury was speedily followed by the resident gentry in other parts of Gloucestershire. It was generally felt that in the present unsettled state of the kingdom, with popular discontent at a maximum, a further expansion of the Yeomanry Cavalry force might be a useful means of maintaining peace and protecting

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1831 the lives and property of the inhabitants in the event of further riots.

Public meetings, with a view of furthering this project, were accordingly held, and by the close of the year six more well-organised troops were established in different districts within the county as follows :—

2. *The Fairford and Cirencester Troop of Yeomanry.*

Comprising the districts of Fairford, Cirencester, Ampney, and Bibury.

Strength when formed was :—1 Quartermaster, 3 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Trumpeter, and 43 Troopers.

The *London Gazette* gives the following officers :—

John Raymond Barker, Gent., to be Captain.	11th February 1831.
George Raymond Barker, Gent., to be Lieutenant.	Do.
Frederick Cripps, Gent., to be Lieutenant.	Do.
George Atkyns Milward, Gent., to be Cornet.	Do.

Captain Barker was the father of the late Percy Fitz-Hardinge Barker, Esq., for many years a member of the Gloucestershire Hussars. He had originally served in the Scots Fusilier Guards, and was present with the army of occupation in Paris after the battle of Waterloo.

Lieutenant Barker was a younger brother of the above.

Lieutenant Cripps was a younger son of Joseph Cripps, Esq., M.P. for Cirencester during ten Parliaments, 1806-41, and Chairman of the Gloucestershire Quarter Sessions.

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Cornet Milward was a barrister, residing at the Manor House, Lechlade. 1831

3. *Stroudwater Troop of Yeomanry.*

Comprising the districts of Stroud, Minchinhampton, Painswick, and Stonehouse.

Strength when formed was:—1 Quartermaster, 4 Sergeants, 1 Trumpeter, 41 Troopers.

The *London Gazette* gives the following officers:—

Robert Snow Paul, Gent., to be Captain.	25th March 1831.
William Henry Hyett, Gent., to be Lieutenant.	Do.
Charles Stephens, Gent., to be Cornet.	Do.

Captain Paul, of Hill House, Minchinhampton, was the son of George Snow, Esq. of Woodchester and Langton, in the county of Dorset. He assumed the name of Paul on account of his mother, who was a daughter of Sir G. O. Paul, Bart. of Rodborough, Captain of the Longtree, Bisley, and Whitstone Troop of Gentlemen and Yeomanry.

Lieutenant Hyett was the father of the present F. A. Hyett, Esq. of Painswick Court.

4. *Tetbury Troop of Yeomanry.*

Comprising the districts of Tetbury, Badminton, and Avening.

Strength when formed was:—1 Quartermaster, 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Trumpeter, 43 Troopers.

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1831 The *London Gazette* gives the following officers :—

Thomas Grimston Bucknall Estcourt, Gent., to be Captain. 19th February 1831.

Walter Matthew Paul, Gent., to be Lieutenant. 19th February 1831.

Robert Blagden Hale, Gent., to be Lieutenant. 28th March 1831.

Robert Stainer Holford, Gent., to be Cornet. 19th February 1831.

Captain Estcourt, J.P., D.L., of Estcourt House, Tetbury, was grandfather of the present George Sotheron Estcourt, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry. He was M.P. for Devizes, 1805-26, and subsequently for the University of Oxford.

Lieutenant Paul was the eldest surviving son of John Paul Paul, Esq., formerly Lieutenant in the Tortworth Troop of Gentlemen and Yeomanry.

Lieutenant Hale, of Alderley, was father of the present Major-General Robert Hale, late Colonel 7th Hussars.

Cornet Holford was the late R. S. Holford, Esq. of Westonbirt and Dorchester House, Park Lane.

5. *Gloucester Troop of Yeomanry.*

Comprising the districts of Gloucester, Newent, and the country intermediate between Gloucester and Cheltenham.

Strength when formed was :—1 Quartermaster, 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Trumpeter, 29 Troopers.

The *London Gazette* gives the following officers :—

James Woodbridge Walters, Gent., to be Captain. 16th July 1831.

Edmund Gilling Hallewell, Gent., to be Lieutenant. 23rd July 1831.

William Russell Skey, Gent., to be Cornet. 23rd July 1831.

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Captain Walters resided at Barnwood Court, near Gloucester. 1831

Lieutenant Hallewell and Cornet Skey were both bankers engaged in the city of Gloucester.

6. *Winterbourne and Stapleton Troop.*

Comprising the district of Winterbourne and the suburbs of Bristol on the Gloucestershire side of the city.

Strength when formed was :—1 Quartermaster, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 1 Trumpeter, 56 Troopers.

The *London Gazette* gives the following officers :—

Valentine Jones Graeme, Gent., to be Captain. 10th December 1831.
George Worrall, Gent., to be Lieutenant. 10th December 1831.
James Elton, Gent., to be Lieutenant. 20th December 1831.
Thomas Jones, Gent., to be Cornet. 20th December 1831.

Lieutenant-Colonel Graeme (whose name was originally Jones) had formerly served in the 18th and 10th Light Dragoons, and later became Colonel of an infantry regiment by purchase. He resided at Oldbury Court, Bristol, and died in 1833, just previous to the formation of the Gloucestershire Yeomanry, being succeeded in the command of his troop by Lieutenant Elton.

Lieutenant Worrall lived at Frenchay Park, and was a member of the banking firm of Worrall, Pope, and Edmunds.[1]

[1] Profanely called the Devil, the Pope, and the Pretender.

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1831 Lieutenant Elton resided at Stapleton, and was the owner of White Staunton, in the county of Somerset.

Cornet Thomas Jones was of Stapleton, and a member of the legal profession.

7. *Alveston Troop of Yeomanry.*

Comprising the districts of Alveston, Thornbury, and the Berkeley Vale.

Strength when formed was:—1 Quartermaster, 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Trumpeter, 39 Troopers.

The *London Gazette* gives the following officers:—

William Chester Master, Gent., to be Captain.	30th December 1831.
William Taswell, Gent., to be Lieutenant.	Do.
John Codrington, Gent., to be Cornet.	Do.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chester Master of Knole Park, Almondsbury, was grandfather of the present Colonel Chester Master, late M.P. West Gloucestershire. He had previously served some twenty years in the Scots Fusilier Guards, and was present with the expedition to Denmark and the bombardment of Copenhagen. He also served under the Duke of Wellington in Spain as Aide-de-camp to General Stopford. In the Peninsula he took part in many engagements, including Talavera, Fuentes d'Onoro, Badajoz, and Vittoria.

At Talavera he had a somewhat strange experience of the uncertainty of human life, being the only one of

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eight officers, having agreed to breakfast together after the battle, who turned up at the place of meeting. Colonel Master was later appointed Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to King George III., which office he held during the succeeding reigns until his death in 1868. 1831

Lieutenant Taswell resided at Alveston.

Cornet Codrington was second son of Mr. W. Codrington of Wroughton, Wilts, and lived at Wood House, near Almondsbury.

As far as can be ascertained, the uniform and equipment of these troops varied but little from that of the Dodington. No accurate information, however, can be obtained from any source.

Contingent and clothing allowance per man was given to each at the rate of £3 per annum for three years in advance upon formation.

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CHAPTER V

1831 THIS year witnessed the entry of the new Reform Bill into the House of Commons, a measure which had been long and ardently desired by the great mass of the people, and which was destined the following year to pass into law.

Three important changes were to be thus effected :—

1. The right of sending members to Parliament was taken away from many places called pocket or rotten boroughs, in which there were very few voters, and sometimes none residing in the borough. Of this class the most notorious example was Old Sarum, in which there was not even a single house.

2. Several towns which had sprung up within the last century into first-class cities, now for the first time received the right of being represented in Parliament.

3. The franchise, or right of voting, was extended more widely among the middle classes. The

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right of voting for towns was given to the owners or the tenants of houses worth £10 a year or upwards. For county members all were entitled to vote who owned land worth £10 a year, or who paid a yearly rent of at least £50 for their holdings. 1831

The Bill, though it passed the Commons in June, was rejected by the House of Lords in the following October by a majority of 41.

This unfortunate step on the part of the Upper House raised a storm of indignation throughout the country. Earl Grey, the Whig Premier, resigned, and the Duke of Wellington was called upon to form a ministry in his place. This he failed to do; and the victor of Waterloo not only found himself politically discredited, but also in the humiliating position of having to fortify his house against a London mob.

The dwellings of several other peers were attacked, and severe rioting took place in many of the larger provincial towns, especially at Nottingham and Derby. The old Castle of Nottingham,[1] once a royal residence, but then the property of the Duke of Newcastle, was burnt to the ground. Serious as these disturbances appeared, they paled before the dreadful scenes of plunder and

[1] It was here that the Royal Standard was first raised by King Charles I. at the commencement of the Civil War, 1642.

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1831 incendiarism which were shortly to be enacted in the city of Bristol.

Sir Charles Wetherell, Recorder and Senior Alderman of Bristol, represented in Parliament a small northern constituency as a nominee of the Duke of Newcastle, and appears by his speeches in the House to have given great offence to the people of Bristol, in that he had asserted they were indifferent to the principles of the Reform Bill now before the country.

The Assize was to be opened there on Saturday, October 29th, and the city authorities having received information that a hostile demonstration was likely to be held against Sir Charles, applied for the assistance of a body of cavalry to cope with any possible breach of the peace.

In accordance with this request, a squadron of the 14th Light Dragoons and a troop of the 3rd Dragoon Guards were despatched to Bristol: and in order that no irritation might arise from a display of military force, they were marched respectively to the interior of the cattle market and the courtyard of the gaol, and there kept out of sight.

The whole force was placed under command of Lieut.-Colonel Brereton, inspecting officer of the district, who cannot be said to have discharged his trust in a satisfactory manner, for though no doubt he acted with the best intentions, and with due regard to preventing bloodshed,

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yet it is doubtless owing to his fatal irresolution and 1831
failure to employ his troops at the proper time, that the riots assumed the proportions they did.

About half-past ten on the day appointed, Sir Charles neared the city, and while stopping at Totterdown for the purpose of being handed into the Sheriff's carriage, was assailed by the most deafening yells, groans, and hisses. Constables, however, were placed round the carriage, a gentleman on horseback riding close by the side of each door, and two or three hundred preceding and following. Thus guarded, the cavalcade passed on and reached the Guildhall in safety, though it had to run the gauntlet of several volleys of stones and other missiles on the way.

On conclusion of business at the Guildhall, which had been conducted amid a scene of great uproar, the Recorder proceeded to the Mansion House, where a banquet was to be given by the Mayor and Corporation. The crowd here amounted to about three thousand, and the renewal of the disposition to riot was first exhibited by sticks and stones being thrown at the buildings. Upon the apprehension of one of the ringleaders, a large number of the mob retired to the back of the premises, where piles of fagots were stored, and having armed themselves with these, returned to the front and attacked the constables, who after a severe conflict, during which many injuries were inflicted on both sides, managed to overcome their assailants, and by 2.30 P.M. comparative order was restored.

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1831 Two hours later the mob again became violent, and renewed their attack on the Mansion House—sticks and stones being discharged in quick succession at the windows. Whereupon, the Mayor (Mr. Charles Pinney) came forward to remonstrate with the rioters, but was driven back by a perfect shower of missiles that were hurled at him from below. About dusk, however, the crowd having greatly increased, the Mayor again pluckily came out accompanied by three other magistrates, and after much difficulty managed to read the Riot Act, and the troops were sent for.

The situation was now most critical. The constables were overpowered and driven into the Mansion House, which the mob attacked with determined fury. Soon all the window frames and shutters were beaten in, as well as the panels of the doors. The resolute defence, however, of the special constables prevented the House being stormed, and beds and other articles of furniture were brought downstairs to form barricades at the places of entrance. The mob, thus baffled, endeavoured to fire the building, and a quantity of straw was thrown into the dining-room, fortunately without effect.

Just previous to the arrival of the military, the unhappy Recorder managed to make his escape into the next house from the roof of the dining-room, where, after obtaining a change of clothes, he got out into the street, and by special request of the Mayor left the city.

When the troops came up, Colonel Brereton received

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specific orders to clear the streets, disperse the mob, and 1831
restore the peace of the city. Instead, however, of taking any vigorous steps, which alone could have been of service, the Colonel gave the extraordinary order for the men to 'Walk their horses among the crowd in the hope of inducing the latter to go away,' nor would he even allow them to draw their swords.

This lamentable want of energy could only have one result: that of stimulating the rioters to further violence. Brickbats, stones, and other missiles were continually thrown at the soldiers and Mansion House constables. Two men of the 14th were brought in severely wounded, and an officer of the same regiment was injured by his horse falling over him.

The magistrates now urged Colonel Brereton to proceed with more effect towards restoring order; but his reply was that force would be useless, as the mob appeared 'very good-humoured,' and he hoped and expected shortly to get them away. They then asked him if he had had any instructions from superior authority which prevented him from acting upon their orders. In reply to which he stated: 'My orders are to take the directions of the Magistrates.' Nothing, however, would induce him to use force—yet about 11 P.M. the 14th were ordered to charge, but to use the flats of their swords only. This seems to have produced some impression upon the rioters, the greater part of whom retreated to the boats and

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1831 barges on the river, where they were safe from a cavalry attack.

At this juncture intelligence came that the Council House was being assaulted by another crowd, and the 14th were sent off to stop them. Captain Gage, who was in command, being now left to his own discretion, promptly gave the order to charge, and driving the rioters through High Street, Broad Street, and Wine Street, effectively dispersed them. But for this timely action on the part of Captain Gage, the Council House would assuredly have been destroyed and its contents plundered by the mob.

About 2 A.M. on Sunday morning matters became quieter, and the troops were sent to their quarters except a picket of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, left at the Mansion House, and another of the 14th at the Council House, which were relieved at intervals till the morning, when both pickets were ordered to return to their quarters.

No sooner, however, were the soldiers gone than the crowd returned in force to Queen's Square. They immediately attacked the Mansion House, tore down all the barricades that had been erected during the night, and having obtained possession of the lower part of the House, commenced to plunder or destroy every kind of property it contained. The Mayor and Sheriffs, finding their position no longer tenable, and having resolutely remained at their posts to the last, were now forced to escape over the roofs, a matter which they only accomplished with the

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greatest difficulty and danger to their lives, which would 1831
certainly have been sacrificed had they fallen into the hands of the mob.

The troops, who had been again requisitioned, now arrived in the Square with Colonel Brereton at their head. Their appearance had the effect of temporarily checking the work of devastation, and the constables were able to retake possession of the Mansion House; but the rioters when driven out managed to tear down the iron railings in front of the House, which they utilised to form barriers across the roadway to prevent the troops from acting against them.

The Riot Act was then read three times by Mr. Alderman Hilhouse, who each time after reading it addressed the rioters, begging them to leave the Square, while he represented the danger they would incur by remaining, as the troops were about to fire. He then told Colonel Brereton that the rioting must be put down, and the Square cleared. The Colonel's answer was:—'The troops cannot and shall not fire. They had,' he said, 'been up all night, the horses and men were much fatigued, and unable to contend against the mob. Further, that if the soldiers fired, the mob would become so infuriated that they might overcome the troops and the city be given up to slaughter. It would be better to wait for reinforcements, which were expected the following morning.'

In addition to this miserable policy, Colonel Brereton,

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1831 considered it expedient to order the 14th Light Dragoons back to their quarters, under the idea that their presence only served to irritate the people, from the fact that one of the rioters had been killed by them during the charge in Wine Street. On leaving the Square the squadron was followed by a crowd of some five hundred persons, who kept pelting it with stones and brickbats, and inflicting considerable injuries on both horses and men. Whereupon, Captain Gage ordered a halt, and swords having been drawn, the rear three[1] charged down Princes Street. One of the horses fell in turning, but its rider was able to remount and join the troop. Later on, another attack was made and the order was given to present pistols, but no firing took place, as many respectable people on their way to church were seen to be intermingled with the crowd.

Opposite Denmark Street, about a dozen men laid hold of one of the Dragoons and endeavoured to drag him off his horse. He drew his pistol and shot one of them dead. The rear rank was then faced round, and the mob having given way for a moment, the troop proceeded. Several more assaults were made on the squadron before its quarters were reached, and about a dozen shots fired in return, but although several of the rioters were wounded, no one was killed.

The 14th appear during the whole of this trying time

[1] Cavalry then drilled by threes instead of fours.

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to have behaved with admirable temper and judgment, 1831
and were most ably commanded by Captain Gage.

Colonel Brereton having been informed of the firing, proceeded to the Mansion House and told the magistrates that the 14th had again fired and must leave the city. The magistrates remonstrated, and referred him to the Mayor, who was then at the Guildhall. On arriving there, the latter distinctly told him that he could not authorise such a proposal, and if such an insane step was taken it must be done entirely on his (Colonel Brereton's) authority. The Colonel thereupon repaired to the quarters of the 14th, and, finding out Captain Gage, ordered him to take his squadron at once out of the town, and to move at a trot. Keynsham was fixed as the new quarters, and there the squadron was ordered to proceed.

The 14th having been thus sent away, Bristol was virtually surrendered to a lawless mob—a mob which drink, combined with the lust for plunder, had brought to a degree of madness hardly conceivable.

Soon after one o'clock it was determined to make an attack on the prison Bridewell. The keeper, Mr. Evans, on the approach of the crowd shut the gates, and endeavoured, with the help of a turnkey and others, to resist the pressure against the gate on the Nelson Street side. This, however, soon gave way, and the whole space was instantly filled with persons. The rioters first lifted the prison gates off their hinges, and threw them into the river, after which

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1831 they began to break open an old window leading into the gaol, when Mr. Evans made his appearance with a blunderbuss, stating that he would fire at the first person who moved a stone. The mob was thus kept at bay for a short time, but eventually effected their entrance, and having liberated the prisoners, set the buildings on fire.

The next move was on the New Gaol, a strong stone building recently erected at a great expense and capable of considerable resistance. The Governor of the gaol, on finding he was to be attacked, repaired to the Guildhall, where he found two Aldermen, Mr. Hilhouse and Mr. Savage. These two gentlemen, who had got together some sixty citizens and constables, returned with the Governor to the gaol. Here was collected a tumultuous throng of not less than fifteen thousand people, completely surrounding the building and uttering the most dreadful threats.

The Governor and the two Aldermen, together with their friends, were furiously attacked with volleys of stones and obliged to retire; but messengers were meanwhile sent to Colonel Brereton to inform him the magistrates were gone to the gaol, and to desire that troops should be sent there to their assistance. Every moment the crowd was increasing, and on the other side of the river thousands were in motion as far as the eye could reach.

After battering at the gates for upwards of an hour, the mob gained admittance, and having thrown a quantity

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of gaol property into the river, were in the act of liberating 1831
the prisoners, when Cornet Kelson arrived with a detachment of the 3rd Dragoon Guards. The mob on seeing the soldiers ran in every direction, leaving some two hundred of their comrades inside the gaol. These might have been easily secured, and the building protected, had the soldiers done their duty; but, incredible as it may appear, no sooner had the Dragoons formed up than they were ordered to wheel about and retire, which they did amid the exultant cheers of the mob. It appeared that the Cornet had received instructions from Colonel Brereton to merely go to the gaol and return, and on no account to use any *violence.*

The rioters now thinking that the soldiers were with them and no further repression was to be feared, resumed their work of destruction. The prisoners (170 in number) were all liberated and the prison set on fire. Thick clouds of smoke were soon seen to emerge, and in about an hour the Governor's house, over which was the chapel, was completely enveloped in flames.

The toll-houses by Cumberland Basin were next destroyed; after which the incendiaries hurried to the Lawford's Gate Prison, which was situated at the eastern end of the city.

Meanwhile the Mayor had held a meeting of some two hundred citizens in the Guildhall. Having described the terrible situation in which the city was placed, he entreated

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1831 them to join with others in doing their utmost to restore order. The majority expressed their willingness to act, but only on condition that they were supported by the military.

Mr. Sergeant Ludlow then addressed Colonel Brereton, who was present, and in the name of the civic authorities, demanded that the squadron of the 14th Light Dragoons should be recalled, and the troops immediately employed for restoration of the public peace. This was strenuously resisted by the Colonel, and the meeting broke up without any result being arrived at. Despatches for assistance, however, were sent off to London, Gloucester, Cardiff, Bath, and other places, seven in all.

The mob at Lawford's Gate Prison met with the same success they had experienced at the New Gaol; and in a short space of time the prisoners were set free, and every part of the buildings that could be burnt was set fire to.

The next edifice singled out for demolition was the Bishop's Palace, and there the rioters proceeded in three divisions. Two from Lawford's Gate, the other from the City Bridewell.

On arrival, they found the Palace Yard gates closed; but these were soon forced, and the pillagers rushed through, shouting 'The King and no Bishops.' A man called Christopher Davis appeared to be ringleader, and continually urged on his associates to further depredations, crying out it

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was a shame a Bishop should have £40,000 a year[1] when 1831
so many poor people were starving. The dining-room, kitchen, and bedrooms were speedily sacked and gutted. Upstairs the feather beds were cut open and live cinders placed within them, and everything of value taken away.

The Mayor and magistrates had just returned to the Council House from Colonel Brereton's office, and as both the Mansion House and Palace were then on fire, it was a question which of the two could be best defended. It was determined to use every effort to save the Palace. Thither the Mayor and his colleagues repaired, a message at the same time being sent to call out the Dragoons.

A number of gentlemen and respectable citizens who had got together at the Palace but who had few arms to defend it, now agreed to charge the mob, which they did with great resolution and success, driving the rioters before them with their staffs. It was impossible, however, for so small a party to cope for any length of time with a furious crowd of many thousands, and they were ultimately dispersed and beaten back, many being severely wounded.

Had Colonel Brereton assisted this resolute party, the Palace might have been standing at the present moment; but he not only refused to employ the troops on their behalf, but left them, and without notice, to the mercy of their murderous assailants. The following is taken

[1] As a matter of fact, the bishopric of Bristol was valued at under £2000 per annum.

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1831 from *Citizens' Bristol Riots* :—' It was about this time, when the Palace was burning, that the Dodington Troop, which had been sent for that afternoon, arrived in Bristol.'

On the Mayor and other magistrates leaving the Council House with the greater part of the force, in order to protect the Bishop's Palace, it was agreed that the Council House should be put in the best state of defence. The Chamberlain obtained some fire-arms and a few swords. It was determined to defend it to the last. All the doors were closed to prevent a surprise, and some of the magistrates remained to give orders. The messenger who had been sent to Captain Codrington in the morning, having afterwards proceeded to Tetbury for the Yeomanry corps, on returning passed the Dodington Troop near Sodbury, and immediately on his arrival at Bristol went to the Council House and inquired for a magistrate, but not being known to the door-keeper, he could obtain no satisfactory answer. He then went to the College Green, but could gain no information respecting the magistrates there. Everything appeared in a state of great confusion.

The messenger who had been for the troops seeing no chance of finding a magistrate in the Green, the night being dark and the Palace on fire, returned towards the Council House. On the way there he met one of the Sheriffs, and informed him he wished to see the Mayor or a magistrate. They went to the Council House together; the Sheriff being known, the side door was

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opened, and one of the magistrates, to prevent any delay, 1831
went himself to the billet-master, and gave him an order to prepare billets for the Yeomanry corps, which was done, and they were signed by the Mayor.

Captain Codrington arriving at the Exchange, inquired for the Mayor, and shortly afterwards the Under-Sheriff came up and accompanied the troop to the office in College Green, where Captain Codrington inquired for Colonel Brereton, and observed to his men 'that as they had ridden sixteen miles, they had better put up their horses.' Lieutenant M'Leroth stepped forward and begged him to wait a moment, and he would try and find Colonel Brereton. On his return he stated that the Colonel was at the Palace, where Captain Codrington went to him. After remaining there some time the troop accompanied Colonel Brereton towards the stables in College Street, which the magistrates had engaged for troops in the morning. Mr. Fisher, seeing the troops in the street, put lights in the stables. Captain Codrington and Colonel Brereton were engaged for some minutes in conversation, the subject of which has not transpired; but immediately afterwards Captain Codrington wheeled round with his troop, in the presence of Colonel Brereton, and taking the Palace and the Exchange in his way, finally left the city. The Dodington Troop consisted of about forty men, and might have been employed with advantage had Colonel B. given them any orders, but he neither availed

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1831 himself of their presence nor gave any directions for their employment or detention.

The circumstances attending the arrival and departure of this Yeomanry corps have been given in detail, because great blame has been very unjustly thrown upon the magistrates on account of an inactivity the cause of which could not rest with them. After Captain Codrington had reported himself to Colonel Brereton, all difficulty should have been over. He had then no more to do with the magistrates than any other soldiers equally under the command of Colonel Brereton.

Also it is much to be regretted that, after the great personal exertions used by Captain Codrington to muster his troop, and the laudable activity which his men displayed in turning out when they heard their services were required, they should, on their arrival in Bristol at a very momentous period of the riots, have been compelled to remain inactive, and even to leave the city. It is no small part of the delinquency that attaches to Colonel Brereton, that he neglected to avail himself of the assistance of this efficient corps, after their commanding officer formally reported his arrival to him, and placed the troop under his military guidance. This breach of his duty constituted the eighth charge against Colonel Brereton on the court-martial, and to which on the day preceding his suicide, he offered to plead guilty. The charge alluded to was the following:—'For that he, Lieutenant-Colonel Brereton,

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on the arrival in Bristol of the Dodington Troop of 1831
Yeomanry Cavalry under the command of Captain Codrington, on the said Sunday evening, which arrival was reported to the said Lieutenant-Colonel by the said Captain in person, neglected or omitted to avail himself (as in his capacity of Commanding Officer of the troops in Bristol, it was his duty to do) of the services of the said troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, or even to give any distinct or sufficient orders for retaining the same in the city, although numerous houses and buildings in different parts of the city were then on fire, and although further conflagrations were threatened and expected.'

Captain Codrington was naturally indignant at the treatment he and his men had received at the hands of the military authorities in Bristol, and next day sent the following somewhat spirited letter to the Secretary of State for the Home Department:—

'My Lord,—I have the honour to represent to your Lordship, that in consequence of a requisition from the Mayor of Bristol, between and two three o'clock yesterday, I collected my troop of yeomanry with as little loss of time as was practicable. When your Lordship considers that I had to send some miles in different directions, you will, I think, admit the alacrity of my men, when I state, that we were enabled to march from hence (Dodington), with scarce a man missing, by seven o'clock. Having, however, fifteen miles to go, and the night being very dark, we could not reach Bristol till after nine, when, I lament to say, we found the city on fire in many places, the gaols emptied, and the town in the greatest confusion. Having paraded through the principal parts of the city for more than two hours, without being able to find a Magistrate; hearing

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1831 that they had in fact left the town after withdrawing both His Majesty's troops and the police; finding ourselves thus unsupported, and without a hope of being in any way serviceable, the city being actually in the uncontrolled power of the populace, I had no alternative but that of withdrawing also my men, and we returned home about five o'clock this morning.

Feeling it my duty to make this statement to your Lordship, I should ill perform it towards the brave men I am proud to have the honour of commanding, if I did not further state, that no men could have come forward with more alacrity, and, although they might not have acted with the discipline of His Majesty's regular troops, they would not have been exceeded by them in zeal, loyalty, or a determination to have done their duty; and had they had an opportunity of acting, they would have shown themselves not undeserving of His Majesty's approbation.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient servant,

C. W. CODRINGTON,
Captain of the Dodington and Marshfield Yeomanry Cavalry.

DODINGTON, *October 31st*, 1831.

The principal buildings in the city having now been demolished, the destroyers again turned their attention to Queen's Square. The Mansion House cellars contained a large stock of choice wines, something like four hundred dozen in all. This was quickly looted, and the building itself afterwards set on fire.

A terrible retribution here awaited many who, lying prostrate within the house from the effects of the wine they had stolen, soon perished miserably in the flames their companions had ignited.

About ten o'clock Colonel Brereton, with a detachment of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, made his appearance on

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the scene, but, as hitherto, refused to allow any repressive 1831
measures to be taken. In fact, after keeping the troops inactive for about a quarter of an hour, he withdrew them altogether, and 'from that time to the following morning not a soldier was ordered to the Square, or the slightest effort made by His Majesty's troops to check the destruction of public or private property.' To use the words of Sir Charles Dalbiac, prosecutor of the court-martial subsequently held:—'At this awful period of Sunday night, at a time when the city seemed to be threatened with total destruction, Colonel Brereton thought fit to retire to his quarters and to his bed.'

The little authority which had hitherto been exercised being now at an end, parties of men paraded through the town, bursting open the doors of the public-houses, and distributing the drink they contained. The houses, when sacked, were in nearly every case set on fire, oil and turpentine being supplied to assist the flames.

Thus passed the night of Sunday; but about seven o'clock on Monday morning, Colonel Brereton, after great pressure, consented to allow the squadron of the 14th to be recalled from Keynsham; the order for their return being taken by Major Mackworth, an Aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-chief. About this time Major Beckwith, commanding officer of the 14th, arrived from Gloucester. On receiving the despatch from the Mayor which has already been mentioned, he started off another troop of

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1831 his regiment to the assistance of their comrades, and himself hastened to Bristol, where he was able, after considerable difficulty, to obtain from the Mayor a written order to employ what means he thought best for the restoration of peace.

Having got his men together, Major Beckwith brought them into Queen's Square, and after repeated charges down the Square and the streets that led into it, effected a complete victory over the mob, who fled before the sabres of the cavalry, leaving some dead and many wounded behind them.

One powerfully built man at the end of Castle Street, who was actively cheering the mob and urging them to keep their ground, had his head taken clean off by a sweeping back-hander from one of the Dragoons. This helped to intimidate the rioters, who soon after became quite subdued, and nothing more was said about firing turnpike-houses and pulling down churches, which they had threatened should be the next item in the programme of revolution.

Conjointly with this decisive action on the part of the military, the civic authorities were able to organise a corps of some five thousand special constables, distinguished by a white linen badge round their arm, in addition to a body of two hundred and fifty naval and military pensioners under the command of Captain Cooke, North Gloucester Militia. The whole of this force was distri-

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buted in different parts of the city with orders to prevent 1831
any reassembly of a crowd—a duty which, with the assistance of cavalry patrols, they were well able to perform. Thwarted thus in their operations within the city, the mob took to pillaging houses in the suburbs, but these proceedings were also quickly checked by the prompt and resolute measures that were taken by Major Beckwith and his officers for their suppression.

Troops were now pouring into the city on every side, and further resistance to law and order being impossible, serious rioting may be said to have ended; yet much had still to be done to restore confidence to the terrified citizens.

About twelve, Captain Estcourt with the Tetbury Troop arrived in Bristol. It will be remembered that they were summoned by the same messenger who brought the order to the Dodington Troop on the previous afternoon.

On receiving the requisition, Captain Estcourt at once sent round to the members of his troop living near Tetbury to prepare for the march, several being called out of church, who were then attending the evening service. A groom was also despatched to Longfords with instructions to Quartermaster Playne,[1] who at that time acted as Adjutant, to warn the men living in the Avening district, and to send

[1] Mr. Playne became Cornet in 1839. He was father of the present Arthur T. Playne, Esq. of Longfords, and grandfather of Mrs. Erskine Pollock, of Avening Court, whose prowess in the hunting-field is so justly admired.

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1831 orders round for parade at 6.30 A.M. the following morning on the green in front of the Talbot Inn. The troop cheerfully answered to the call, every available man being present; and about 11.30 Captain Estcourt, who was accompanied by Lieutenant Paul and Cornet Holford, found himself about a mile outside the city. The Quartermaster was then sent forward to find a magistrate, and bring back word what duties they were required to perform and what quarters had been provided for their accommodation. Mr. Playne, who was riding a valuable black mare and favourite hunter, started off at a rapid pace, but had not proceeded far before his animal came down on her head over some wire that had been stretched across the road, and placed there, it afterwards transpired, by a party of rioters for the benefit of any mounted troops taking that way into Bristol.

The mare was recovered not much hurt, but her rider was carried insensible into a neighbouring cottage, though he fortunately sustained no fractures beyond a slight injury to his foot.

Captain Estcourt, finding Mr. Playne did not return, brought the troop on into Bristol. They were sent by the magistrates to St. James Barton, and remained under arms there all night, with instructions to prevent any further pillage in that part of the city, a duty which they were able to successfully accomplish.[1]

[1] This troop remained a week in Bristol.

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The subject of these unhappy riots need not be pursued 1831
any further. Suffice it to say that both Lieut.-Colonel Brereton and Captain Warrington of the 3rd Dragoon Guards were tried by court-martial for their conduct during the disturbances. The latter was cashiered, but eventually allowed to dispose of his commission; while the former anticipated his sentence by committing suicide during the course of the trial.

A Special Commission was sent down to try such of the rioters as had been taken into custody, with the result that four were hung, twenty-seven transported for life, seven sentenced to shorter terms of transportation, and fifty-four to different periods of imprisonment.

A few days later the following order was issued by Colonel Horner, who had been Commandant of the Yeomanry Brigade in Bristol:—

AFTER YEOMANRY ORDERS.

BRISTOL., *November 6th*, 1831.

Colonel Horner has much pleasure in communicating to Lieut.-Colonel Lord Edward Thynne, Captain Codrington, Captain Estcourt, and the troops under their command, the following copy of a letter received from the Mayor of Bristol, which the Colonel begs may be read at the head of each troop.—By Order of the Colonel Commanding,

B. LEIGH LYE, *Brigade-Major.*

(*COPY.*)

COUNCIL HOUSE, BRISTOL,
November 6th, 1831.

SIR,—I am requested by the Magistrates of this City to convey to yourself, the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of the

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1831 Brigade of Yeomanry Cavalry under your command, their most grateful acknowledgments for the promptitude, alacrity, and zeal, manifested by them in repairing to this City, and for their valuable and efficient services in aid of the Civil Power, in preserving the lives and property of the Citizens and restoring tranquillity.—I have the honour to be, etc., etc.,

CHARLES PINNEY, *Mayor.*

Captain Codrington also addressed the following notification to the members of his own troop :—

DODINGTON, *November 28th*, 1831.

Captain Codrington begs to congratulate each member of the Dodington and Marshfield Troop upon the approbation their conduct has received from General Sir R. Jackson, commanding the garrison in Bristol, of Colonel Horner, commanding the Brigade of Yeomanry Cavalry, and of the Mayor and Magistrates of Bristol; and especially of Lord Hill, the General Commanding-in-Chief. Captain Codrington begs the Troop to accept his most sincere thanks for their very prompt obedience to his call, and for their strict conformance to his wishes and directions the whole time they were so arduously employed in aid of the Civil Power.

C. W. CODRINGTON.

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CHAPTER VI

AT this time the Yeomanry Force in the United Kingdom, exclusive of Ireland, consisted of ninety-four corps, with an establishment of 19,047 of all ranks. The largest of these was the Cheshire, mustering no less than 727 sabres. Twenty-three corps, being over 300 in strength, were by the regulations entitled to an Adjutant, paid at the rate of 8s. per diem. 1831

This year all the afore-mentioned troops in Gloucestershire assembled for eight days' permanent duty at their respective head-quarters, and were officially inspected by General or Field Officers of Cavalry. 1832

On January 8th, a ball, given by the officers of the Cirencester, Stroudwater, and Tetbury Troops, took place at the King's Head Hotel, Cirencester. Some four hundred guests responded to the invitation, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. Among many others who were present, the following names are given by the *Gloucester Journal*, which at this distant date it may be of interest to mention: Lord Ducie, Viscount Andover, M.P., Viscount Folkestone, Hon. H. Moreton, M.P., and Mrs. Moreton, the Hon. Misses Moreton, the Hon. J. Dutton, Hon. R. Howard, 1833

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1833 Hon. A. Moreton, M.P., Sir William Guise, M.P., Sir John and Lady Guise, Captain Estcourt, M.P., and the Misses Estcourt, Captain R. Barker, Mr. C. W. Codrington, Mr. B. Codrington, Colonel and the Misses Webb, Captain and Mrs. Milligan, Mr. Cripps, M.P., and party, Colonel Gardner, Mr. Hyett, M.P., and party, Captain Walters, Mr. Holford and the Misses Holford, Mr. and Mrs. Blagden Hale, Captain Hale (Life Guards), Captain Hippisley, the Officers of the 17th Lancers, etc., etc.

Arrangements, somewhat different from the previous year, were made regarding drill and exercise; the Winterbourne Troop assembling at Cheltenham, while the Gloucester, Tetbury, and Dodington Troops agreed to come out together at Gloucester during the month of November. Doubtless, too, the success which attended the joint gathering of these three suggested, to some extent, the plan for permanent combination which was carried out in the following year.

Though late in the autumn when the latter assembled, the weather continued fine, and a capital week's instruction was effected. The troops at the conclusion of their work were inspected separately by Lieut.-Colonel Molyneux, of the 8th Hussars, who expressed himself highly pleased with the steadiness and precision of the drill, as also with the size and quality of the horses.

On the last evening of their stay, the officers gave a ball to their friends at the Bell Hotel.

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In October a complimentary banquet was given by the 1833
principal inhabitants of Tetbury to Captain Estcourt and the whole of his troop at the White Hart Inn; about ninety gentlemen sat down, with F. B. White, Esq., in the Chair, who, in the course of his remarks after dinner, spoke of the satisfaction his fellow-townsmen felt at the patriotic conduct of the troop on the occasion of the Bristol riots.

For some time past, as we have already seen, there had 1834
been an idea among the officers of forming the several independent troops then existing into one regular regiment, and, as this seemed to meet with the approval of the county generally, a meeting to discuss the question was held by the different captains at Petty France on March 30th.

It was then unanimously decided to combine together, and further, that the command of the new regiment should be offered to the Marquis of Worcester, the post of second in command to the Hon. J. Dutton,[1] and the Majority to Thomas Kingscote, Esq. of Kingscote.

Mr. Kingscote alone found himself unable to comply; and Government having sanctioned the proposal, the *London Gazette* shows the following appointments :—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Henry, Marquis of Worcester, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant. April 21st, 1834.

Honourable James Legge Dutton, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. April 21st, 1834.

John Surman, Gent., to be Adjutant. April 21st, 1834.

[1] Afterwards third Baron Sherborne.

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1834 Thus the freshly raised corps obtained the advantage, and one which, curiously enough, it has ever since experienced, of being commanded by an officer who had previously served in the regular cavalry.

Henry, Marquis of Worcester, eldest son of the sixth Duke of Beaufort, was born in 1792, and educated at the University of Oxford. During his residence there the Peninsular War was in full progress, and, being anxious to see active service, he embarked at Portsmouth for Lisbon early in 1811, bringing with him but little impedimenta except three of his horses from Badminton.

As this step was taken against the wish of his parents, and as he was then only an officer in the Monmouth and Brecon Militia, there did not seem much hope of success for the young Marquis at the seat of war: yet Lord Wellington, to whom he presented himself on arrival at Lisbon, not only appointed him as aide-de-camp on his personal staff, but also subsequently obtained for him a commission in the 10th Royal Hussars. He joined the latter regiment on its arrival from England in 1813, and served in all the actions in which it was afterwards engaged, being present at the battles of Busaco, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Nivelle and Pyrenees. On the second day of the latter engagement a curious experience happened to him, illustrative of the old saying, 'while there's life there's hope.' Being intrusted by his chief with despatches for home, and while traversing the battlefield, he came across

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an officer of his acquaintance, Sir Andrew Bernard, of the 1834
Rifle Brigade, lying dangerously wounded and attended by a doctor. Thinking he could not survive, Sir Andrew begged Lord Worcester to take home for him a letter to his wife, the Lady Anne Bernard, together with a particular verbal message which he gave him to deliver. Lord Worcester willingly complied, but before he left requested to see Sir Andrew's wound which had been caused by a bullet through the lung. The doctor showed it him, and in order that he might more closely examine it, lit a candle which he held close to the body. No sooner was this done than the force of wind from the wounded lung actually extinguished the flame; yet so great is the vitality of some men, that Sir Andrew not only recovered of this apparently hopeless injury, but himself outlived Lord Worcester, whose death did not take place till 1853.[1]

Mr. Surman too had a long and honourable career in the army. Rising from the ranks of the 10th Hussars, he held the offices of both riding-master and adjutant of that regiment, and served with it during the whole time it was employed in the Peninsula. On his return home Captain Surman was appointed private riding-master to the Prince Regent at the Pavilion, Brighton, where he remained several years, after which he retired from the army and went to live in a village near the borders of Oxfordshire and Gloucester. On the formation of the Gloucestershire

[1] This anecdote was told the author by the present Duke of Beaufort.

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1834 Yeomanry, the post of adjutant was offered to him by his former brother-officer, the Marquis of Worcester, who knew from experience what a useful assistant he would prove himself to be.

Captain Surman continued his adjutancy for no less than twenty-four years, and much of the credit the regiment gained during that time is to be attributed to his exertions.

On May 16th, a general meeting of officers of the seven troops was held at Petty France, Lord Worcester in the chair, when the necessary arrangements were made previous to their being formed into one regiment, such as assimilating the clothing, etc.

It was also resolved to establish a band, each troop agreeing to provide four musicians. A general muster for four days' exercise to be held at Gloucester in the following October was agreed upon, should circumstances permit. Mr. Kingscote having declined the Majority of the regiment, it was then offered to, and afterwards accepted by, Captain A. Shakespeare, of Boxwell Court.

This officer, also, had served with the 10th throughout the Peninsular campaign, and afterwards at the Battle of Waterloo, as aide-de-camp to General Sir Hussey Vivian, commanding the Hussar Brigade. The following extract, in which he is mentioned, is taken from Siborne's account of that memorable engagement:—'The allied infantry were on the point of giving way once more, and the Nassauers were falling back *en masse* right against the horses' heads

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of the 10th Hussars, but these, by keeping their files closed, 1834
prevented further retreat. Sir Hussey Vivian and Captain Shakespeare of the 10th Hussars (who was acting as his extra aide-de-camp) rendered themselves conspicuous at this moment by their endeavours to halt and encourage the Nassauers.

'The Hanoverians with the German Legion on the left now resolutely dashed forward at the double, their drums beating. The Brunswickers took up the movement as did also the Nassauers, Vivian and his aide-de-camp cheering them on, while the 10th Hussars followed in close support.'

The dress of the entire regiment was that of light dragoons, and consisted of a scarlet double-breasted tunic with sash, and blue trousers with red stripes, boots and spurs. The head-dress, consisting of a chaco with black plume, was at first made after a Prussian pattern such as appears in the frontispiece, but this was afterwards changed to an Austrian type, as shown in the portrait of Captain Surman. The undress included a blue stable-jacket, forage-cap, and white duck trousers, with boots and spurs. Each man was armed with sword and pistol. Twelve men per troop only carried carbines, and these were called the 'skirmishers.'

At permanent duty each man, as now, received 7s. in lieu of every other allowance; while the sum of £1, 10s. was annually granted to the regiment per head for contingencies, and a similar sum for the provision of clothing

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1834 and appointments. The establishment was fixed at seven troops, and consisted of one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, seven Captains, nine Lieutenants, seven Cornets, and 382 non-commissioned officers and privates.

The official designation of the corps was the Gloucestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, and the accompanying table gives the articles of kit worn in the different orders on parade:—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE YEOMANRY CAVALRY

1834.

Marching Order.	Field Day Order.	Riding School Order.
Chaco and Oilcase.	Chaco.	Forage Cap.
Scarlet Jacket and Scales.	Scarlet Jacket and Scales.	Blue Jacket.
Cloth Trousers and Straps.	Cloth Trousers and Straps.	White Trousers.
Boots and Spurs.	Boots and Spurs.	Boots and Spurs.
Girdle, Gloves, and Stock.	Girdle, Gloves, and Stock.	Gloves.
Cloak on the Holsters.	Sabre, Belt, and Knot.	Pouch and Belt.
Sabre, Belt, and Knot.	Pouch and Belt.	Sabre and Belt.
Pouch and Belt.	Pistol.	Pistol.
Pistol.	Saddle Girt and Surcingle.	
Saddle Girt and Surcingle.	Stirrup Irons and Leathers.	
Stirrup Irons and Leathers.	Pads and Straps.	The Cloak and Straps only taken off the Saddle.
Valisse Pad and Straps.	Holster and Straps.	
Holsters and Straps.	Breast Plate and Crupper.	
Breast Plate and Crupper.	Bridle.	
Bridle.	Head Stall and Chain.	
Head Stall and Chain.	Cloak on the Valisse Pad.	
Nose Bag and Strap.		

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GLOUCESTERSHIRE YEOMANRY CAVALRY—*Continued.* 1834

MARCHING ORDER—*Continued.*	WATERING ORDER.	
Valisse, with as follows :—		
Forage Cap.	Forage Cap.	
Blue Jacket.	Blue Jacket.	
White Trousers.	White Trousers.	
Shoes.	Shoes.	
Two Shirts.	Gloves.	
Two pair of Stockings.	Saddle.	
Comb and Brush.	Girt and Crupper.	
Razor and Clothes Brush.	Stirrup Irons and Leather.	
Curry Comb and Brush.	Headstall.	
Mane Comb and Sponge.	Snaffle Bit.	
Foot Pecker.		

The following notes have been taken from Captain Estcourt's private diary, which has been kindly lent the author for perusal by the present Mrs. Sotheron Estcourt :—

'*August 13th.*—Received a requisition from Mr. Burgh and Mr. Hallewell at 2.30 to go with the Troop to Stroud in aid of the civil power. I immediately sent to Major Shakespeare and Mr. Surman, and ordered the Troop to assemble at Tetbury at four. Marched from Tetbury at half-past five to Hampton Common, where a messenger met us with a desire to return to Hampton for further orders, but that town being much excited by rejoicings, Major Shakespeare deemed it right to take the Troop to

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1834 Tetbury, where a messenger brought me a letter from Mr. Hallewell (a magistrate) to inform me that the services of the Troop were no longer required. I therefore immediately dismissed them and returned home. The disturbance at Stroud was supposed to have been animated by the violence of Mr. Moreton and his friends. Mr. M. has interfered so pointedly as to occasion much offence.

'*September 20th.*—Went to Petty France to attend another meeting of the captains. I was placed in the chair, and required to submit to Lord Worcester the opinion that it will be better not to go out this year for permanent duty. There were present:—Barker, Snow, Paul, Walters, Cave, Worrall, Tassewell, Shakespeare, W. Paul, and self. I trust that our resolution to put the Colonel in possession of a clear account and the whole regimental income will be the means of ultimately rendering his appointment free from a charge of between one or two hundred pounds per annum. It was also agreed on what terms the permanent sergeants about to be appointed should be taken on.

'*P.S.*—Lord Worcester has since desired me to ask my officers if they would subscribe to Mr. Surman's salary. £2 per man would give £50, making an £100 in addition to the £120 already secured to him. This, I think, should be done.'

The resolution referred to above concerning permanent

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[illegible] ht me a letter from [illegible] form me that the [illegible] required. I there- [illegible] ed home. The [illegible] been animated [illegible] his friends. Mr. [illegible] to occasion much

[illegible] France to attend [illegible] I was placed in the [illegible] Lord Worcester the [illegible] to go out this year for [illegible] were present:—Barker, Snow. [illegible] Tassewell, Shakespeare. W[illegible] that our resolution to put the [illegible] account and the whole [illegible] means of ultimately [illegible] a [illegible] ge of between one [illegible] It was also agreed [illegible] sergeants about to be [illegible]

[illegible] -Lord W[illegible] since desired me to ask [illegible] ers if they [illegible] be to Mr. Surman's salary [illegible] man would [illegible] £50, making an £100 [illegible] to the £120 [illegible] ly secured to him. This, I [illegible] ould be done.'

[illegible] tion referred to above concerning permanent

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duty appears to have been approved of by Lord Worces- 1834
ter, as instead of the assembly at Gloucester a number of mounted drills took place at the head-quarters of each troop, an inspection being afterwards held by the Commanding Officer, or, failing him, by Lieutenant-Colonel Dutton.

On Saturday, September 5th, the regiment marched 1835
into Clifton for eight days' drill and exercise under command of Colonel the Marquis of Worcester, and received a hearty welcome at the hands of the citizens, the town being gaily decorated for the occasion.

The mess and head-quarters were established at Gould's Royal Hotel. On Sunday the regiment marched to the Cathedral, where a sermon was preached by the Hon. and Rev. Lord William Somerset. On Monday and the following days drill proceeded regularly on Durdham Down. During the week the officers were entertained at dinner by the Mayor at the Mansion House, and also by Mr. W. Miles, M.P. for East Somerset. Several visits in the evening were paid to places of amusement, the officers being everywhere cordially greeted by the audience on their arrival.

On Friday the regiment was inspected by Colonel Faunce on Durdham Down in the presence of a large number of spectators, the ground being kept by the King's Dragoon Guards and the Bedminster Troop of Yeomanry. Close column of squadrons was first formed,

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1835 after which they deployed into line, marched past by squadrons, and ranked past by troops. A variety of field movements were then gone through, at the conclusion of which Colonel Faunce addressed the officers as follows:—

'I have derived much gratification and pleasure from the inspection which I have made to-day from this very excellent regiment. If I had not witnessed its performances I could not have supposed it possible that a corps which has had so little opportunity of assembling for the purpose of practice could have attained the efficiency I see you possess. The regiment is extremely well mounted, the horses in good condition, and the appointments of every description in admirable order and remarkably clean. The attention which it is evident has been paid is highly creditable not only to the Marquis, but to every individual belonging to the corps, and shows what may be done by zeal and perseverance in a good cause. From the present tranquillity that exists in Bristol, and in the neighbourhood —indeed I may say the whole county of Gloucester—it is not very probable that any call will be made on the military in aid of the civil power for the preservation of the peace; but if anything should occur requiring military assistance beyond the troop of the King's Dragoon Guards stationed at Clifton, I shall gladly avail myself of the services of the Gloucestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, which I see they are so well able to afford, and the call will, I

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am confident, be answered with that alacrity, zeal, and goodwill which I see so conspicuous in the regiment.' 1835

The following is believed to be a complete list of the members in 1835, nearly all of whom were present at this, the first permanent duty of the Gloucestershire Yeomanry Cavalry :—

Lieut.-Colonel Commandant.	The Marquis of Worcester.
Lieut.-Colonel.	Honourable J. Dutton.
Major.	A. Shakespeare.
Surgeon.	H. D. Carden.
Assistant-Surgeon.	A. J. Wood.[1]
Regimental Sergeant-Major.	J. Connolly.

A. OR MARSHFIELD AND DODINGTON TROOP.

Captain.	Christopher William Codrington.
Lieutenant.	Isaac John Horlock.
Cornet.	Christian Boodie.
Quartermaster.	T. Cole.
Sergeants.	E. L. Baldwin.
	R. Huff.
Corporals.	G. Toghill.
	S. Ghey.
Trumpeter.	W. Hillier.

Privates.

T. Arnold.	W. Beaton.	E. Cole.
R. Ashley.	J. Benjamin.	J. Camery.
J. Baldwin.	J. Butler.	J. Dowding.
C. Baldwin.	T. Bedford.	E. Davies.
J. Burcombe.	B. Collins.	J. Davies.
J. Beard.	B. Cox.	W. Dowding.

[1] No veterinary surgeon had yet been appointed.

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1835

F. Fletcher.
J. Golding.
J. Godwin
W. Gwilliam.
R. Grumbriel.
W. Hayward.
S. Higgs.
E. Hulbert.
W. Hopkins.
C. Jeffries.
W. Jackson.
J. Lewis.
R. Massey.
J. Neale.
W. Osborne.
H. N. Powell.
H. Prior.
J. Pater.
J. Pritchard.
W. Snailham.
G. Short.
T. Sherbourne.
D. Smith.
M. Smart.
J. Woodward.
H. Wickham.
T. Wigmore.
H. Wait.
W. Williams.
W. Godwin.
J. Fearle.
William Bridges.

B. OR CIRENCESTER TROOP.

Captain.	G. Raymond Barker.
Lieutenant.	John Neeld.[1]
Cornet.	Thomas Hughes.
Quartermaster.	J. Hughes.
Sergeants.	E. Gilliman.
	J. Betterton.
Corporals.	J. Crouch.
	E. Slatter.
Trumpeter.	J. Kent.

Privates.

C. Higginbotham.
J. Archer.
T. Bullock.
J. Bedwick.
T. Buckland.
J. Creed.
J. Clarke.
T. Date.
W. Day.
L. Hughes.
T. Hayward.
S. Hodges.
J. Howell.
T. Hancock.
R. Kimber.
H. Lane.
J. Masters.
W. Matthews.
B. Mackay.
R. Miller.
T. Price.
W. Riddick.
J. Radway.
W. Search.
W. Stephens.
J. Trinder.
E. Wheeler.
J. Hall.
J. Williams.
R. Chew.

[1] Of Grittleton Park, afterwards Sir John, and father of the present baronet.

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C. OR STROUDWATER TROOP. 1835

Captain.	R. S. Paul.
Lieutenant.	W. H. Hyett.
Cornet.	Charles Stephens.
Quartermaster.	John William Partridge.
Sergeants.	Henry Gardener.
	S. Holmes.
	W. Capel.
	M. Maclean.
Trumpeter.	Alexander Smith.

Privates.

John Gunter.	William Ponting.	Jesse Deans.
James Wakefield.	James Kelson.	Samuel Cooper.
Samuel Gardener.	William Stanton.	W. T. Paris.
John Watts.	R. P. Chew.	S. Butler.
Thomas Gardener.	William Gardner.	T. Bliss.
Samuel Brown.	T. S. Harrison.	Thomas Wall.
Edward Carpenter.	W. T. Wherett.	Frederick Eycott.
William Marmont.	Thomas Davis.	Eli James.
William Wood.	P. Hawkes.	Thomas Gordon.
S. Davies.	C. Diver.	

D. OR TETBURY TROOP.

Captain.	T. G. B. Estcourt.
Lieutenants.	W. M. Paul.
	R. B. Hale.
Cornet.	R. S. Holford.
Quartermaster.	W. Playne.
Sergeants.	T. Spencer.
	S. Saunders.
	Y. Surman.
Corporals.	R. Paul.
	T. Witts.
Trumpeter.	G. Chapple.

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1835

Privates.

J. Barnett.	B. Watts.	J. Evans.
F. Brown.	J. Wise.	H. Moore.
T. Marshall.	E. Wise.	G. Ellis.
B. Tanner.	W. Woody.	T. Moore.
J. Hughes.	R. Worlock.	J. Ogden.
J. Cave.	T. Howell.	J. Paul.
G. Clark.	E. Sidney.	E. Playne.
A. Drew.	C. Emerson.	H. Playne.
J. Hayward.	F. Wedge.	W. Seally.
T. Holliday.	R. Long.	E. Seally.
W. Holliday.	R. Draper.	E. Rich.
W. Moss.	W. Tanner.	C. Weylan.
T. Simpkins.	E. Watts.	J. Box.
S. Stevens.	D. Brooks.	J. Lemmon.
R. Tanner.	J. Dutton.	H. Simpkins
R. Taylor.	W. Purnell.	P. Smith.

E. OR GLOUCESTER TROOP.

Captain.	James Woodbridge Walters.
Lieutenant.	Thomas Barwick Lloyd Baker.[1]
Cornet.	Thomas Fulljames.[2]
Quartermaster.	B. Johnson.
Sergeants.	W. Playne.
	W. Wilton.
Corporals.	G. Mathewson.
	W. H. Haviland.
Trumpeter.	J. Phillips.

Privates.

J. Bishop.	J. Clark.	T. Franklyn.
S. Colchester.	H. H. Cooke.	W. Hamlyn.
W. Clutterbuck.	E. Clarke.	E. B. Hawker.
D. Clutterbuck.	J. Cunnington.	S. Hitch.

[1] Lieutenant Baker resided at Hardwicke Court, Gloucester. [2] Of Hasfield Court.

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E. Herbert.	T. Potter.	P. Smith.	1835
C. H. Jessop.	J. Pumfrey.	G. Stephenson.	
E. Jackman.	H. Prosser.	C. Vernon.	
T. Joseph.	E. Playne.	H. Witcombe.	
S. Lewis.	W. Roberts.	J. Ward.	
J. Leddiard.	G. Roberts.	W. Washborne.	
T. Lawrence.	T. Roberts.	J. F. Smith.	
E. Miles.	J. Roberts.	J. Weight.	
C. Moore.	J. Smith.	J. Bains.	
J. Page.	H. Smith.		

F. or Winterbourne and Stapleton Troop.

Captain.	G. Worrall.
Lieutenant.	George Cave.
Cornet.	Hugh Vaughan.
Quartermaster.	J. Stevens.
Sergeants.	J. M. Croome.
	W. Harmer.
	J. Nattriss.
Corporals.	J. Llewellyn.
	J. Pring.
	J. Thomas.
Trumpeter.	S. Filer.

Privates.

J. Austen.	S. G. Flook.	T. Parker.
J. Anstey.	G. Good.	B. Parker.
E. Barnett.	J. Green.	J. Park.
R. D. Brice.	J. Hay.	T. Powell.
B. Bridgeman.	J. Hobbs.	H. Rosevere.
J. Bryant.	C. Milson.	R. Shipton.
G. Cooke.	J. Asborne.	E. B. Slater.
J. Cooke.	E. Ashborne.	W. Smith.
J. Coleman.	T. Parker.	A. Snell.
W. Emblin.	J. Parker.	J. Tilley.

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1835

H. Vaughan.
J. Waddell.
E. Ward.
J. Wilcox.
T. Wadham.
J. Drew.
J. Pullen.
H. Pendock.
J. Barnard.
H. Kapp.
W. Tiler.
T. Crossby.
E. Daniel.
W. Peck.
J. Winter.
H. Marment.

G. or Alveston Troop.

Captain.	William C. Master.
Lieutenant.	William Taswell.
Cornet.	John L. Codrington.
Quartermaster.	Robert Fry.
Sergeants.	Richard Master.
	George Fewster.
Corporals.	William Butt.
	Edward Doward.
Trumpeter.	Christopher Lippiatt.

Privates.

Edward Bidle.
Thomas Barnet.
George Browne.
Jonathan Blanch.
John Burrows.
Abraham Cole.
Henry Carter.
William Chapman.
Edward Doward.
William Embley.
Aaron Ford.
Charles Ford.
John Ford.
John Gunter.
Nicholas Grove.
James Hall.
William Knapp.
John Morgan.
James Millard.
Thomas Nicholas.
John Parker.
William Price.
Edward Robertson.
James Roach.
John Thomas.
Jacob Thomas.
Shadrack Thomas.
John Thompson.
Able Williams.
Edward Woodward.
Henry Williams.
Mark Williams.
Henry Wicks.
Henry Wade.
Joseph Wilcox.
John C. Wilkins.
William Young.
Thomas Young.
John Whitmore.
Edward Hutchins.
Robert England.
George Grove.
George Shepherd.

Total, 26 Officers and 360 Non-commissioned Officers and Troopers.

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On their way home after dismissal, the Gloucester and 1835
Stroud Troops were entertained to a sumptuous dinner by Lord Segrave[1] at Berkeley Castle, and that they did ample justice to the good things set before them may be inferred from the following report in Felix Farley's *Journal*:—'At about eight o'clock the officers began to think it time to depart, and the trumpet having six times sounded at intervals, the troops at last proceeded to their horses, speedily again appearing in the castle-yard, where after all had been told off and not one found missing, they marched off in single file to the gate; taking the stirrup cup at the door to the health of the hospitable nobleman who had given them so good an entertainment.'

This year on October 8th, the regiment assembled for 1836
permanent duty at Gloucester. The rendezvous, before marching in, being the turnpike on the Bristol Road, where they were formed into four squadrons as follows:—Dodington and Cirencester, Captain Codrington; Tetbury with Badminton detachment, Captain Estcourt; Stroudwater and Gloucester, Captain Walters; Winterbourne and Alveston, Lieut.-Colonel Master; the whole being under command of Colonel the Duke of Beaufort.[2]

On Sunday the regiment attended service at the Cathedral, and on the following mornings formed up for drill on the Town Ham. Each afternoon a foot parade was

[1] Afterwards Earl FitzHardinge, and uncle of the late Lord FitzHardinge, Colonel R.G.H.

[2] The Marquis of Worcester had succeeded his father in the preceding month.

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1836 held in the Shire Hall, where the squadrons, in succession, were put through sword exercise under the supervision of Mr. Angelo from the Horse Guards. At the end of the week the regiment was inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Thackwell, who pronounced himself highly pleased with its drill and general efficiency.

The following is a list of the movements which were executed at the inspection :—March past by squadrons, rank past by threes—trot past by troops—form line to the rear on the rear troop—single file from the right of threes—sword exercise—form line—retire in open column of troops from the right—form line to the rear on the leading troop—advance in double column from the centre —form line to the right—change front to the left—by threes change position half right back, covered by skirmishers—advance (skirmishers in)—change front half left —open column of troops in rear of the right—wheel into line and advance—inverted line to the rear—close column on the third squadron right in front—dismount to act on foot—attack by squadrons in succession—deploy on the second squadron—attack in line—retire in two columns covered by skirmishers—attack in line—retire by echelon from the left—advance in parade order—general salute.

The mess was held alternately at the Bell and King's Head Hotels. Early in the training a ball was given by the gentry of the county in honour of the Yeomanry at the Bell Assembly Rooms, which was largely and fashionably

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attended, and on the 13th Mrs. Monk followed with an 1836
evening party at the Palace.

From Captain Estcourt's diary, October 14th. Inspection of the regiment by Colonel Thackwell.—'The performances were excellent, and Colonel Thackwell told me that he should report the regiment to be in a most efficient state, fit for any service that may be required of them. He did not mean to say that in point of riding and precision they equalled regulars, but the knowledge they had acquired had been such as would enable the regiment to execute any duty that regulars might be called upon to perform, and that he should not hesitate to place them in line with the regular cavalry if necessity required a brigade of cavalry to act together.'

This winter the Duke of Wellington paid a visit to Badminton in order to be present at the wedding of The Lady Georgiana Somerset with Captain C. W. Codrington. The event is thus noted in the above diary:—'December 26th. Went to Badminton with the troop to meet the Duke of Wellington. We stayed there till 8.30 P.M. The extreme inclemency of the weather and the roads being blocked up with snow prevented his Grace from reaching Badminton before that time. He had also been detained at Marlboro' owing to the drifting of the snow between that place and Calne.' On leaving Badminton the Duke passed through Tetbury, on his way to Mr. Arbuthnot's in Northamptonshire, about 7.15 A.M., and

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1836 received a splendid reception from the inhabitants even at that early hour.

1837 The regiment assembled again at Gloucester on October 7th under command of Lieut.-Colonel Dutton, the Duke of Beaufort being laid up with a violent attack of gout. Duty, both mounted and dismounted, proceeded on the same lines as last year; and the inspection was carried out at the end of the week by Colonel Greenwood, of the 2nd Life Guards, in the presence of a large gathering of spectators. The Duke of Beaufort was present on the field though suffering grievously from the gout, and dined at mess with the inspecting officer. The Devizes Troop of the Wiltshire Yeomanry, under command of Captain Estcourt, kept the ground. Members of the regiment who passed Berkeley on their way home from Gloucester were again entertained by the hospitable owner of the castle.

1838 Early this year still further retrenchments in the Yeomanry force were contemplated by the authorities, with the result that the establishment was brought down from 325 troops with 18,074 members to 244 troops with 13,204 members. Fortunately the Gloucestershire Regiment was not interfered with, though heavy reductions were effected in the neighbouring counties of Devon, Dorset, and Somerset.

During the winter severe rioting took place in many parts of the country, on account of the so-called Chartist grievances, and on the 26th December the Dodington and

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Winterbourne Troops were both called out to assist the 1838
civil power in Bristol. A large meeting of Chartists was held that day on Brandon Hill, and these two troops, together with one of the 14th Light Dragoons, were in attendance.

Though the authorities in Bristol were very apprehensive, nothing of importance occurred, and the troops returned home the following morning. The Duke of Beaufort himself remained out the whole time in command of the squadron of his regiment.

The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Bristol 1839
for the first time on March 18th, with the mess and head-quarters at the White Lion Hotel. Mr. Isaac Niblett, its genial host, remained for many years afterwards a well-known personage in connection with the Yeomanry, and, from all accounts, was one of those worthy representatives of his calling such as Charles Dickens loved to depict. Every night at mess he followed the old-fashioned custom of bringing in the premier dish himself, and his unfailing attention to their comfort made him a general favourite with the officers of the regiment. Muster was ordered at 4 P.M. near Stokes Croft gate, and when the Colonel rode up accompanied by his son, the young Marquis of Worcester,[1] he was received with loud and repeated cheering from a large crowd of citizens who had taken up their stand near the parade ground.

[1] Present Duke of Beaufort.

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1839 The streets were gay with bunting, flags and decorations of every description, and a most cordial reception awaited the regiment all along the route. To quote the *Bristol Times*: 'In their progress through the city they were saluted by a peal from the merry Christ Church bells, while fair faces peeped from many a casement bidding sweet welcome with the dumb though eloquent eye.' The troops on arrival at College Green (where daily parade was to be held) were dismissed and marched to their different quarters.

The weather remained fine during the whole week, and the mounted drills were carried out on Durdham Down, Colonel Greenwood being again the inspecting officer. Among those on the ground to witness the review were the Duchess of Beaufort, who came from Leigh Court, accompanied by Mrs. P. Miles; the Ladies Augusta, Blanche, Rose, and Geraldine Somerset; the Marquis of Worcester, Lord Nelson, and Mr. Culling Smith; the party being escorted by a detachment of the North Somerset Yeomanry under the command of Captain Shute. The ground for the manœuvres was kept by a troop of the 14th Light Dragoons.

On December 9th Badminton was honoured by a visit from the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, who came with Prince George and the Princesses Augusta and Mary. Among the arrangements made for entertaining the royal party was a review of the Yeomanry, which was held in a

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field near Dunkirk under the supervision of Colonel Green- 1839
wood. The day passed off most satisfactorily, although the troops had never been together, or had any mounted drill, since they were at Bristol in the preceding spring.

In March a piece of plate value £120, and a facsimile 1840
of the famous Warwick Vase, was given to Captain Walters by the members of his troop as a mark of their esteem and respect. The vase, which was constructed at Sir James Thomason's factory at Birmingham, stood fully seventeen inches high, and was made partly of burnished and partly of frosted silver. Upon it appeared the following inscription :—

'Presented by the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Gloucester Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry to their Captain, James Woodbridge Walters, Esq., as a small token of affection and esteem, and in grateful remembrance of his kind and affable bearing, in which the courtesy of the gentleman has ever been blended with the discipline of the officer. March 1840.'

On June 6th the regiment assembled for permanent duty at Bristol, and was inspected by Colonel Townsend of the 14th Light Dragoons. The weather during the training was very unfavourable, being wet and cold. The strength is given as 27 officers and 384 non-commissioned officers and men. Blue facings were this year added to the scarlet tunic, which greatly improved the look of the uniform.

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1840 A welcome increase to the regiment was now effected by the addition of a Berkeley contingent to its ranks. For some time past Lord Segrave had contemplated recruiting among his tenantry for the benefit of the Yeomanry, an idea which he put into practice early in the autumn by sending round a circular to those holding land under him, with a request that they would join it. This appeal being well responded to, sufficient numbers were soon forthcoming to form a squadron which, when completed, was placed under the command of the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, M.P. for West Gloucestershire.[1] The following is a list of the squadron as it was first started :—

Captain.	The Hon. G. F. Berkeley.
Lieutenants.	E. S. Austin.[2] William D. Adey.[3]
Cornet.	E. Bloxsome.[4]
Troop Sergeant-Major.	Matthew Jones.
Sergeants.	Robert Barrow. John Clarke. William Cornock. Sidney Giles.
Corporals.	Joseph Bailey. John Jones. James Michael. Daniel Robertson.
Trumpeter.	William Pearce.

[1] Younger brother of Lord Segrave.
[2] Of the Warren, Wooton-under-Edge.
[3] Of Wooton-under-Edge.
[4] A solicitor living in Dursley.

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Privates. 1840

Richard Adams.
Thomas Adams.
Charles Allen.
Thomas Alpace.
John Barber.
Alias Barton.
George Barton.
Richard Barton.
John Bick.
Mo. Bick.
William Bick.
William Brotherton.
Thomas Browning.
John Carey.
Thomas Clarke.
William Clarke.
John Clutterbuck.
Joseph Cooke.
William Cooke.
James Cox.
John Cox, 1st.
John Cox, 2nd.
Robert Cox.
Nicholas Cornock.
Dan Crump.
Thomas Davies.
George Day.
Thomas Day.
Dan Pearce.
Charles Daw.
William Drew.
Stephen Edwards.
Matthew Ford.
Orlando Foxwell.
Tom French.
Thomas Gabb.
William Gabb.
William Gibbons.
Edward Ghostley.
Jonah Hadley.
George Haydwick.
William Hevan.
William Hill.
Joseph Isaac.
George Jones.
John Jones.
George Joyner.
Samuel Joyner.
Alfred King.
Daniel King.
James King.
John Knight.
William Lait.
Joseph Lawrence.
Edward Leonard.
Samuel Leonard.
Thomas Leonard.
Joseph Long.
William Long.
William Longney.
Samuel Lovegrove.
Henry Luce.
James Nicholls.
John Nicholls.
William Nicholls.
William Nunn.
Ephraim Organ.
Henry Parslow.
James Pitcher.
George Ponting.
John Ponting.
Edward Pope.
William Pope.
George Robinson.
John Seaborne.
James Smart.
Joseph Smith.
William Smith.
William Stock.
James Taylor.
John Till.
William Till.
Alexander Watts.
Thomas Whitfield.
Joseph Woodman.
William Worden.
Thomas Wright.
Sergeant Charles Marklove.
Corporal John Savage.

The name of the Stroudwater Troop was now changed to the Badminton.

The title of Royal was this year granted to the 1841

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1841 Gloucestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, a compliment which gave great satisfaction to all ranks. Notification on the subject was thus conveyed by the Secretary of State to the Lord-Lieutenant :—

> My Lord,—I have much satisfaction in conveying to your Lordship Her Majesty's gracious permission that the Gloucestershire Yeomanry should in future be called 'The Royal Glostershire Regiment of Yeo. Cav.,' an honour well merited by that Corps for the zeal and activity which it has always displayed whenever its services have been required.—I have the honour, etc., etc. (Sgd.) Normanby.

On May 15th, permanent duty commenced at Bristol with a very satisfactory increase of numbers : the regiment mustering no fewer than 31 officers and 460 non-commissioned officers and men. The White Lion was, as usual, head-quarters, with the drill ground on Durdham Down. On Thursday following assembly, the Mayor of Bristol invited the Colonel and officers to dinner at the Council House, who returned the compliment by entertaining the Mayor and Corporation, together with the Lord-Lieutenant and the inspecting officer, at mess on the following evening. The inspection was carried out by Lieut.-Colonel the Earl of Rosslyn, 9th Lancers, who stated that he should report highly on the efficient state of the regiment. The ground was kept by a squadron of the North Somerset Yeomanry under command of Captain P. W. Miles, M.P.

The establishment was now altered as follows :—

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8 Troops, 1 Colonel, 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 1 Major, 8 Captains, 1841
11 Lieutenants, 8 Cornets, 373 Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.

The regiment assembled at Bristol for permanent duty 1842
on April 30th, and was inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Hall, of the 1st Life Guards. Owing to the illness of the Duke of Beaufort, the regiment was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Browne.[1] Several accidents appear to have happened in the course of this week. Two men of the Berkeley Squadron, during a charge, were thrown from their horses and severely shaken, while the horse belonging to Lieutenant Austin came down on its head opposite the park gate, with the result that the rider sustained a broken arm and dislocated shoulder. In addition to these mishaps, a lad who was watching the review on a tree, fell from his perch and also broke his arm. The weather continued wet and stormy nearly the whole training, but work was not seriously interfered with.

Later in the year Captain Codrington was entertained by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of his troop to a dinner at the Codrington Arms, Marshfield, which was made the occasion for presenting him with a chased silver vase of considerable value, as a testimonial of the high respect in which he was held both as a landlord and a soldier.

[1] Formerly of the 9th Lancers. Father of the present Colonel W. L. Browne of Stout's Hill, Gloucestershire.

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1842 Mr. S. H. Withers was this year appointed to be veterinary surgeon to the regiment.

Henceforth the Winterbourne and Stapleton Troop is termed the Stapleton only.

1843 The regiment assembled at Bristol on May 13th, and was again inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Hall.

The Rev. M. F. Townsend Stephens was this year appointed chaplain to the corps.

1844 The regiment assembled at Bristol on May 11th, and was inspected by Colonel the Earl of Rosslyn, the latter being accompanied on the ground by Lord Bruce, Colonel of the Wiltshire Yeomanry, the Marquis of Worcester, Lord John Somerset, and Mr. Lovell of the Life Guards. The following officers were present at duty :—

Colonel the Duke of Beaufort; Lieut.-Colonel Browne; Captain and Adjutant Surman; Assistant-Surgeon Grace; Veterinary Surgeon Withers; Rev. T. Stephens, chaplain; Captains, Sir William Codrington, Hon. G. F. Berkeley, Walters, Guise, Hale, Paul, Vaughan, and Taswell; Lieutenants, Baker, Bayley, Holford, Austin, Adey, Hobson, Haythorne; Cornets, Crawley-Boevey, Bloxsome, Playne, and Sawyer. The muster was 458 of all ranks. A squadron of the North Somerset Yeomanry under Captain Shute kept the ground.

1845 The regiment assembled at Bristol on May 31st, and was inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Hankey of the 1st King's Dragoon Guards.

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The railway between Gloucester and Bristol seems to 1845
have been now used for the first time for conveying the Yeomanry, as the Gloucester Troop is mentioned as having arrived at Bristol by the 4 o'clock train in the afternoon.

Owing to the Duke of Beaufort having to attend the Queen's ball on the evening of the inspection day, parade was ordered for an early hour in the morning, and the regiment formed up by 9 A.M. to receive the inspecting officer.

During the drill an unfortunate accident happened to a man named Browne of the Tetbury Troop, who was thrown from his horse and picked up severely injured, having sustained a concussion of the brain. Mr. T. L. Colston, being one of the spectators, kindly drove him away in his carriage to the nearest hospital, where he was properly cared for.

In August an entertainment, which afterwards became an annual event, was given to the Gloucester Troop by their Lieutenant, Mr. T. Lloyd Baker, at Hardwicke Court. After drill in the Park, a competition for the best swordsman in the troop was commenced, a handsome silver cup being offered to the winner by Mr. Baker. The exercise consisted in each man riding at four revolving dummies, two made to represent infantry, and two cavalry. A close and exciting contest took place, with the result that the first prize fell to Trooper Daniel Fryer, of Epney, Trooper T. Butt, of Hucclecote, being second. Several

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1845 other events followed, and the troop afterwards dined at the Court before leaving for Gloucester.

1846 Considerable amusement, together with some dissatisfaction, was now caused by an order issued by the commanding officer for the members of his regiment to grow moustaches. That particular appendage was not so fashionable in those days as it is at the present time, and many Yeomen while trying to comply with the order found themselves the victims of a good deal of chaff at the hands of their friends, particularly those belonging to the fair sex, who seem to have by no means approved of the projected change in the appearance of their admirers. The local papers, by way of establishing a grievance, took up the matter rather warmly and issued several paragraphs distinctly unfavourable to the order in question, although it appears they were not successful in getting it cancelled. The following extract from *Punch* on the subject may be worth noting :—

YEOMANRY MOUSTACHIOS.

The Duke of Beaufort having the efficient defence of his country at heart has issued an order to that invincible corps, The Royal Glos'shire Yeo. Cav., to wear moustachios. The idea, if original, would no doubt be received by an intelligent generation as very brilliant. A suspicion of plagiary, however, dims its lustre, for the King of Hanover has just published a manifesto in which he takes the beards of his army into his paternal keeping. He has ordered that henceforth his soldiers shall wear their moustachios in the form of a scythe, such form we presume being indicative to the ranks of the enemy of an efficient mowing down. It will be seen by the subjoined order of the day that this idea has not been

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lost upon the Duke of Beaufort:—'Companions in Arms and Veterans 1846
of Beeswing,—Alive to the machinations of America and the envy of France it is necessary that we should put the boldest face possible upon the danger that may threaten us, for which purpose it is my desire that every man (capable of growing the same) shall, from the appearance of this order (whether his wife likes it or not), discontinue to shave his upper lip letting his moustachios grow in the form of a carving knife. To men conversant, as you all are, with Cæsar's *De Bello Gallico*, it would be impertinent in me your commander to dilate upon the morals and martial uses of the moustache. Your gallant ancestors the Ancient Britons knew the tremendous use of the hair, and, like Britons, refused to shave accordingly. You will therefore prove yourselves worthy of that noble race by the use of your swords and the disuse of your razors. Should the hour arrive when the foot and horse of an invading force should desecrate the shores of England, I need not dilate upon the inconceivable utility of moustaches. Rome was saved by geese—England may be preserved by hairs. Therefore, comrades, Glostershire expects that her Yeomanry will from this day wear moustachios.

'(*Signed*) BEAUFORT.

'*N.B.*—Where it is impossible to grow the article substitutes may be supplied from the barbers.'

The regiment assembled at Bristol on May 15th, and was inspected by the Earl of Rosslyn in the presence of an even larger and more fashionable gathering than had yet been seen on Durdham Down. On the completion of the inspection, Lord Rosslyn desired the following remarks to be published in the regimental order book:—'Colonel, the Duke of Beaufort is instructed by the inspecting officer to express in regimental orders the high opinion he entertains of the efficiency of the regiment in every respect. Lord Rosslyn is much pleased with their

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1846 advances in echelon, in squadron, and in line. He is much struck by the rapidity and correctness of their movements, as also by the dressing being very exact and quickly made. His lordship is also much pleased with the cleanliness and good order of the appointments, and with the soldier-like appearance of the regiment.'

The ground was kept by Captain Harding's[1] troop of the North Somerset Yeomanry.

[1] Father of the present Charles Harding, Esq. of Upton Grove, Tetbury.

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and in line. He is
ness of their move-
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Harding's[1] troop of

[1] Captain Grove, Tetbury.

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CHAPTER VII

AN event occurred about this time in connection with the Berkeley Squadron, which threatened at first to be the means of driving that fine body of men altogether from the ranks of the Gloucestershire Yeomanry. It appears that a bitter quarrel had recently taken place between its Captain, the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, and his brother Lord Fitz-Hardinge. 1847

The *causa belli*, being of a purely private character, need not here be mentioned; but so deep was the Earl's resentment against his brother, that after several ineffectual efforts to induce the Duke of Beaufort to appoint another Captain to the squadron, he sent round peremptory instructions to those of his tenants who belonged to it to forward their resignations without delay. Furthermore, in order that Grantley Berkeley might suffer politically as well, his relative Mr. Grenville Berkeley was put up to stand against him for West Gloucestershire at the ensuing General Election. When the matter became known, much sympathy was expressed

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1847 for Captain Berkeley throughout the division he represented. Nor was the indignation against Lord Fitz-Hardinge and his circular confined to the Vale alone, for his arbitrary and somewhat petulant behaviour was denounced not only in every newspaper, but in every tavern and every market-place throughout the county. The following letter to the Press, written by a 'Gentleman Volunteer,' sufficiently indicates what local opinion was on the subject:—

To the GENTLEMEN, YEOMEN, ETC., OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
Particularly the
MEN OF THE WESTERN DIVISION AND FOREST OF DEAN.

GLOUCESTER, *April 20th*, 1847.

BROTHER ENGLISHMEN,—The very MONSTROUS if not unconstitutional TYRANNY, both in a civil and military sense, that has been exercised by the Lord-Lieutenant of this County, in coercing his tenantry to desert the 'BERKELY SQUADRON' of the Royal Gloucestershire Yeomanry, under the command of the HON. CAPTAIN GRANTLEY F. BERKELEY, M.P., in my humble and well-advised opinion, deserves the most marked act of censure that free and warm-hearted Englishmen can express. I therefore being well informed and personally cognisant of the above fact, implore you as men of courage and lovers of fairplay, to enrol yourselves in such force as fully to fill up the number of a hundred strong which the *present* Lord of the Castle threatens to destroy unless he can cause the retirement of his brother GRANTLEY.

Let all political feeling *in this matter* be thrown overboard, together with all personal and private quarrels that may arise among your County Aristocracy, and at once enrol yourselves to fill up these most unprecedented and cruelly-forced vacancies (about 40 the number of those driven to desert), in the Duke of Beaufort's Regiment. You can put yourselves on the Roll, at Mr. Balme's, 2 Barton Street, Gloucester;

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Mr. A. Goold's, Brimscombe Port, near Stroud; Hunt, Esq., Surgeon, in the Forest; Mr. Fred Goold, Bilson; Mr. Green, Yeoman, Upton St. Leonards; W. Curtis, Auctioneer, Cheltenham; J. Fewster Dawson, Esq., Surgeon, Tewkesbury, and Sergeant Nunn, Albion Hotel, Gloucester. 1847

As the equipments of the new Hussar uniform will require personal attendance, all that intend entering such honourable service must apply to Sergeant-Major Murphy, at Berkeley, on or before Tuesday, the 27th inst., as the Captain has decided to give a Field Drill on Thursday or Friday, the 29th or 30th inst., previous to the general muster at Bristol, on Thursday, the 6th May.

Let me again say, brother Englishmen, do your duty to the public and to yourselves, and believe that I am a sincere friend to you, and a radical reformer of all abuses.—Ever faithfully yours,

A GENTLEMAN VOLUNTEER.

Read the following letters which have been received (with many others of the same tone and feeling), from two of the Castle tenantry who have been forced to desert their Captain, and which are genuine :—

HONOURED SIR,—I beg to inform you *it is with the greatest reluctance* I am *under the obligation* of tendering to you my resignation. In fourteen days I must send in my appointments *with regret.* There is a snake in the grass. We are running a great risk and *we cannot help ourselves*, otherwise I should have been proud to have continued my services. You have my best wishes for your future happiness.—I have the honour to remain, your obedient humble Servant, etc.

CAPTAIN BERKELEY,—Public circumstances are the only reasons *I am permitted* to give for leaving your Squadron in such an unhandsome and unmanly way. You will please accept my resignation, as I *must* return my appointments. I assure you it would be *my pleasure* to see you still leading your old comrades, and again returned at the Hustings amid the cheers of the Yeomen of your native Vale. You have the kindest wishes from all.—Faithfully yours, etc.

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1847 An Hussar uniform similar to that now worn was being issued this year to the regiment.[1] Monday April 19th was the day appointed for serving out the new clothing to the Berkeley Squadron, and the occasion is thus alluded to in the *Bristol Times*:—

'From the extraordinary exertions made by Earl FitzHardinge to coerce his tenantry to desert his brother, much interest was created in the vicinity. A little before ten the Captain of the Squadron, Liberal Member for the western division of the county, and heir-presumptive to the old Earldom of Berkeley, entered the town beneath the walls of his ancestors, but no sounds of welcome met his ears, and a casual observer would have thought his cause lost, and that the boast of the Lord-Lieutenant, that he should not have a man to follow him to the field, was about to prove correct. Yet the doors of the houses in Berkeley stood open, and behind, but afraid even to be seen by their neighbours, a few feet within the inhabitants male and female waved a silent yet significant welcome to the outcast from his father's halls; many doubtless expressing a wish that—

"The day may come when some more righteous Earl,
The peoples' banner will again unfurl,
And wisely aid the multitude to gain
Those rights o'er which no peer on earth should reign."[2]

'We have not space to enumerate the many signs and

[1] The chaco was still retained, and riding overalls in place of the present pantaloons and boots.

[2] Berkeley Election Song, 1847.

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the warm-hearted feeling that was curbed, but really un- 1847
restrained in the hearts of all; it proves enough to say that on Monday last, sixty honest and fearless men received their uniforms from the hands of the Sergeant-Major, resolved that nothing should prevent their marching with their Captain to Bristol on the 6th of May.

'Indeed, offers of service continue pouring in, and it remains with Captain Berkeley to fill the hundred saddles of his squadron or not as he pleases.'

The latter thus speaks in his memoirs of the political Cabal against him during the General Election of this year:[1]

'I had been present at the polling booth at Berkeley on the first day of the election, and so terrified were my friends at what they called "bearding the lion in his den" that none of them liked to go there, and I very well knew if I was not there to see the voters had fair play, I should be put to some loss. While there, I had to remove a large board stuck up in front of the place where the voters were taken, telling the people to vote for Grenville Berkeley. I could not help noticing the sorrowful glances of old tenants and servants, when they replied to the question, "For whom do you come to vote?" "Grenville Berkeley." I had seen the old butler, William Reynolds, who had known me from the earliest hours of childhood, and who had married my kind nurse, give a plumper against me, and then burst into tears. I had

[1] *My Life and Recollections*, by the Hon. Grantley F. Berkeley, M.P., vol. ii.

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1847 then given him my arm, and walked with him through the silent and respectful crowd, to his own house door, for he was at that time retired from service. There I received from him the assurance that so much pain had the vote he had just been forced to give occasioned him, that if it pleased God to spare his life for another election, and I needed it, he would give me a plumper in spite of anybody, to wipe out the error he had committed. He lived to fulfil his promise.'

Captain Berkeley also refers to his connection with the Yeomanry, and, as will be seen, directly accuses his Colonel, the Duke of Beaufort,[1] of being party to the unjust treatment he had received. Yet it must also be said, in fairness to the Duke, that no evidence of any kind is forthcoming in corroboration of such a charge. The memoir runs thus :—

'A triumphant entry into Gloucester concluded the rejoicing on my return to Parliament in the year 1847.

'Now, up to that year, from the time that I came forward as a candidate at his request in 1831-32, Lord Fitz-Hardinge had put my name down to all subscription lists and clubs that he pleased; he asked my permission to do so under the promise that for every expense so incurred he would be answerable. I also at his request commanded his squadron of Yeomanry on the same understanding. For some time, however, and evidently with the design of

[1] Father of the present Duke.

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crushing me, he had left accounts in arrear, all standing in 1847
my name, while at the same time the receipts for past payments were in his hands.

'Soon after he had ordered me to give up the representation of the Division, he desired me to quit the Yeomanry, again giving out that it was my personal unpopularity that necessitated my retirement. That falsehood having been sufficiently exposed, I refused to obey, every man of the squadron swearing to stand by me, their Captain. The Lord-Lieutenant once more found himself in an awkward fix, yet he ventured to send his agent, Mr. Joyner Ellis, to the non-commissioned officers of the squadron, some of whom were his principal tenants, with a sort of round-robin, to which he thus desired them to put their names, stating in writing that they wished to retire from the troop because they did not like me, their commanding officer, I had become so overbearing and unpopular, or words to that effect. Mr. Ellis called some of the non-commissioned officers together, set this document before them, and *ordered them* to attach their names; when Sergeant Jones, of Willis's Elm, as spokesman for himself and his comrades, held out his right arm and said, "There, Mr. Ellis, I 'd sooner chop that off than set my name to such a lie."

'This attempt, therefore, failed; still he persevered, and caused the same agent to let his tenants know that those who retained their service under me would inevitably lose

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1847 their farms. This menace brought me and my men together. I was far from desirous that they should act to their own disadvantage, but they were ready to dare everything rather than fail me in my need. We came to a resolution that all who feared to lose their farms should resign with my leave, but not until they had procured a friend to fill their saddles; while the more opulent tenants, who did not care for threats, were to continue to serve. After the election had terminated, I informed them that I should decline to serve in the Yeomanry any longer, and suggested that we might retire together. This arrangement was carried out to the full.

'Lord FitzHardinge felt himself foiled, for my drills were attended by my usual number of men, and he saw that, unless by some still more desperate move, he could not prevent the usual muster under me for permanent duty in Stokes Croft, at Bristol. On this he went to the Colonel of the Regiment, the Duke of Beaufort, and found some means of coercing him. What they were I can only guess at; but the upshot of it was that, after close communication with Lord FitzHardinge, I received an order from the Duke to pay up years of arrears of my mess bills and troop expenses, all of which Lord FitzHardinge had undertaken to pay, and of which I had previously known nothing, and that, unless I immediately did so, I was not to attend the muster of the regiment.

'These were hard lines to me. I did not know that

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anything was owing on my account, and upon inquiry I found that there was an arrear of a considerable sum. My finances had so rapidly diminished, that, like "Walter, surnamed the Pennyless," in the Crusades, I knew myself to be a good general, and to have a large following, but I had not of my own a "stiver to pay my troops." A friend started up, a Mr. Clayton, who offered to advance me some money on a note of hand. He did so, and paying the arrears thus purposely left to assist in my ruin, I laughed in the face of the Duke and Lord-Lieutenant, and marched to Bristol with my squadron for the muster of the regiment. 1847

'My way to the parade lay through Thornbury, and the town turned out to welcome the squadron as it passed; to the compliment so conveyed, of course I carried swords, and placing themselves by my side at the head of the squadron, Mr. Townsend, the Vicar of Thornbury, and his two daughters—one of them since married to a son of Lord Lyveden, formerly Mr. Vernon Smith—rode with me some miles on my way. Along the fourteen miles of road and at Bristol, a welcome to the "Berkeley Squadron" was hung out from many a window, and I was considerably amused at seeing my commander, the to me hostile Duke, studying their devices as they waved above his head.

'As soon as the duty was over, I broke my sword, when I, for the last time, dismissed my men, across the

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1847 pommel of my saddle, much to my old charger's[1] astonishment, and told them that I would never again serve under any man who had lent himself, as the Duke had done, to acts of undeserved oppression.'

Captain Berkeley was as good as his word, and at once sent in his resignation, a great many members of the squadron following his example; and a long time elapsed before the original strength of the 'Berkeley Ducks' could be again shown on the muster roll.

The regiment, now termed the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars, assembled at Bristol for permanent duty on May 6th. Great interest was taken in the appearance of the new uniform, the general opinion, however, in point of comparison, being decidedly in favour of the discarded scarlet; nor does the manner of putting on the slung jacket seem to have given complete satisfaction, for the Press says: 'Much criticism, amateur and professional, has been expended on the mode in which the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars wear the second jacket, namely, over the back instead of over the shoulder, as the English Hussar regiments do; but we understand the present style has been

[1] A very handsome white horse, named 'Beacon.' He appears to have had an unusual flow of mane and tail, and is thus mentioned by his owner on the day of declaring the poll, 1847:—'It was in this procession that I found my horse going under me in a very curious way, his head erect and his ears thrown back. On looking down there was an old man and two girls clinging on to his long mane to support themselves against the pressure from the crowd, while behind there were eight of the smartest country girls in the Vale, two and two, and to keep their places next me the two foremost had twisted their hands in Beacon's tail, while the other six held on to their's and each other's dresses in order not to be separated.'

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adopted at the particular injunction of his Grace the Duke 1847
of Beaufort, who asserts that this is the Hungarian fashion, and will have his way.'

The inspection took place on the 12th inst., and was carried out by Lieut.-Colonel Hankey, King's Dragoon Guards. The weather throughout the week continued very unfavourable, and on the inspection day the regiment was literally drenched to the skin before it could return to quarters.

The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Bristol 1848
on May 27th, and was inspected by Lieut.-Colonel M'Douall of the 2nd Life Guards.

A letter was this year received from the Horse 1849
Guards, stating that it was not intended to call out the Yeomanry under the usual conditions, but that, should the regiment consent to hold their permanent duty at a reduced rate of pay, viz. 5s. per man instead of 7s., they could do so.

A meeting of the officers was held at Badminton, to consider this somewhat niggardly proposal on the part of the Government, when it was unanimously decided that the training should take place, and, further, that the deficit of pay should be made up by subscriptions among the officers themselves.

The regiment accordingly assembled at Bristol on May 15th. The Colonel being laid up with a bad attack of gout, command devolved upon Lieut.-Colonel Browne.

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1849 No regular inspection was held, but Colonel Bornghardt, a member of the District Staff, witnessed the drill on behalf of the officer commanding District, the day before dismissal.

On the 29th, her Majesty the Queen, together with Prince Albert and the royal children, passed through Gloucester by train, arriving there at 10 A.M. The Gloucester Troop and the Berkeley Squadron formed a guard of honour at the station—the former mounted, the latter drawn up dismounted on the platform.

1850 In April a memorial was forwarded to the Duke of Beaufort, by Mr. W. H. Millett of Cheltenham, on behalf of the inhabitants of that town, requesting that the Yeomanry should occasionally hold their training there. A reply was sent stating that, although nothing could be done during the present year towards complying with the wishes of the memorialists, arrangements having been made to go to Bristol, yet an early visit from the regiment might be anticipated provided the necessary accommodation could be found.

Permanent duty commenced at Bristol on May 7th, and the regiment was inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Hodge, C.B., of the 4th Dragoon Guards. The muster this year was twenty-eight officers and 428 non-commissioned officers and troopers.

1851 No permanent duty was held on account of the Government having again declined to give the full allowance of

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pay. Arrangements, however, were made for each troop 1851
to hold a succession of drills at its own head-quarters.

On Saturday, October 2nd, the regiment assembled for 1852
permanent duty at Cheltenham, with the mess and head-quarters at the Plough Hotel. The Duke of Beaufort being still unwell, the command was assumed by Lieut.-Colonel Browne. Owing to incessant rain the troops marched in separately, instead of in a body as had been arranged, and were dismissed at once to their quarters.

On Sunday church parade was held in the Plough yard, when about half the regiment was taken to St. Paul's church, and the remainder to the old parish church, where a special sermon was preached to them by the Rev. F. Close. On the following day the weather continued so bad that it was decided to cancel parade, and in the evening an entertainment was given to the regiment by the townspeople at the Royal Old Wells, where there was some good singing and a clever exhibition of acrobatic feats, but all out-door amusements had to be abandoned on account of the rain.

Next morning drill took place in Prestbury Park, but the ground was so wet and heavy as to render manœuvring almost impossible. However, Mr. Churchill, landlord of the Plough, was able to arrange that the field-days for the rest of the week should be carried out in Charlton Park, then in the occupation of Mr. T. Jordan, and where the ground was more suitable for riding.

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1852 The inspection was held on Friday, in more favourable weather, and in the presence of a vast number of spectators, who had come in from the surrounding country to witness the parade. The reviewing officer, Lieut.-Colonel Williams, 2nd Life Guards, subjected the regiment to a long and searching examination during which over twenty separate movements were executed, both mounted and on foot, in a manner, considering the state of the ground, satisfactory in every respect.

A number of entertainments had been arranged to celebrate the first visit of the Yeomanry to Cheltenham, but the majority of these had to be given up on account of the death of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, which had just taken place. All England was now in mourning for the hero of Waterloo, and the following general order was read at the head of the regiment by Lieut.-Colonel Browne before dismissal :—

'The Queen feels assured that the Army will participate in the deep grief with which Her Majesty has received the intelligence of the irreparable loss sustained by Herself and by the country in the sudden death of Field-Marshal The Duke of Wellington.

'In him Her Majesty has to deplore a firm supporter of Her Throne, a faithful, wise, and devoted councillor, and a valued and honoured friend.

'In him the Army will lament the loss of a Commander-in-Chief unequalled for the brilliancy, the magnitude, and the success of his military achievements, but hardly less distinguished for the indefatigable and earnest zeal with which in time of peace he laboured to maintain the efficiency and promote the interests of that Army which he had often led to victory.

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'The discipline which he exacted from others as the main foundation 1852
of the military character, he sternly imposed upon himself, and the Queen desires to impress upon the Army that the greatest Commander whom England ever saw has left an example for the imitation of every Soldier in taking as his guiding principle in every relation of life an energetic and unhesitating obedience to the call of duty.

'It is Her Majesty's command that this general order shall be inserted in the Order Books and read at the head of every regiment in Her Majesty's Service.'

A letter received from the commanding officer was also read out by Major Blathwayt,[1] which ran thus:—

'Lieut.-Colonel the Duke of Beaufort cannot allow the regiment to separate, after eight days' permanent duty, without expressing his sincere regret and disappointment that he has been deprived, by sudden and serious illness, of the power of taking command.

'The Duke had looked forward with much anxiety and no little pride to the hope of again appearing at their head, after two years' absence from that post, caused by the state of his health. He must also express the gratification he feels at the reports which have reached him of the very efficient state of the regiment, and it is a great pride and satisfaction to him to know that they have maintained the high character they had previously acquired, and which had deservedly gained for them the reputation of being one of the first and best regiments of Yeomanry Cavalry in Her Majesty's service.

'With the hope of being able to take command of the

[1] Of Dyrham Park, near Chippenham.

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1852 Royal Gloucestershire Hussars whenever they may again be assembled, Lieutenant-Colonel the Duke of Beaufort for the present bids them farewell.[1]—Llangattock Park, October 7th, 1852.'

At this time the officers were as follows:—Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant the Duke of Beaufort; Lieutenant-Colonel B. C. Browne; Majors G. W. Blathwayt, H. W. Charlton; Captains Sir C. W. Codrington, Bart., R. B. Hale, W. M. Paul, R. C. Jenkins, T. B. L. Baker, W. M. Adey, E. Hobson; Lieutenants S. H. Bayley, R. S. Holford, Sir M. C. Crawley-Boevey, Bart., E. Bloxsome, T. G. Parry, E. Colston, H. G. Sutton, C. C. Pole, A. Sartoris; Cornets J. W. Phelps, W. O. Maclaine, Viscount Canterbury, W. H. Ames, C. S. Hawkins, S. G. Calthorpe. Captain and Adjutant J. Surman; Surgeon H. M. Grace; Assistant-Surgeon S. C. Wickham; Veterinary Surgeon S. H. Withers.

The Cirencester Troop, which had sunk to a very low ebb, was this year disbanded, and a new one at Cheltenham raised in its place. Eighteen men were also transferred to it from the Gloucester Troop, including two sergeants, two corporals, and a trumpeter.

1853 The regiment assembled at Cheltenham under command of Lieut.-Colonel Browne for permanent duty on May 12th, and was inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Shewell, of the 8th Hussars.

[1] Unfortunately his health never again allowed him to be present with the regiment.

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For some time it had been thought desirable to institute 1853
a kind of regimental insurance fund from which Yeomen might be compensated for injuries done to their horses while at permanent duty. The proposal was this year carried into effect, and the following regulations drawn up and approved. The fund, termed 'The Gloucestershire Hussars' Horse Fund,' is now administered by a committee consisting of the three senior officers of the regiment, below the commanding officer, who hear claims and consider the amount of compensation, if any, that should be granted :—

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE HORSE FUND, ROYAL GLOUCESTERSHIRE HUSSARS.

1. Each Subscriber to pay annually :—

If a Commissioned Officer . . . 10s. Any other member of the Regiment . . . 3s.

2. The whole of the subscriptions to make a fund, to be lodged annually after permanent Duty by the Adjutant, in a Bank.

3. Any Member riding a horse belonging to any other person will be remunerated as if the horse was his own, if he is a subscriber to the fund.

4. A book will be kept by the Adjutant wherein shall be stated the amount received from each Troop, and also the amount of all issues paid to subscribers, stating their names in full. All such remunerations to be paid on the assembly of the Regiment for Permanent Duty.

5. A Committee, consisting of five members in each Troop, viz. one Sergeant, one Corporal, and three Privates, shall make all necessary inquiry and shall be at liberty to examine all persons capable of giving correct information as to the actual value of any horse up to the period of any injury received on duty, so as to enable the Committee to make a fair report to the Captain of the Troop.

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1853 6. On the assembly of the Regiment, Troop Sergeant-Majors will furnish the Veterinary Surgeon with a return of all claims in their respective Troops, from and since the previous Permanent Duty.

7. Officers in command of any Troop, having a claim on the Horse Fund, will invariably attend the meeting of the Committee, which meeting is always published in Regimental Orders.

8. All Members who subscribe, must pay their Subscriptions to the Captain of their Troop during Permanent Duty, and the total amount subscribed by each Troop must be handed over to the Adjutant on or before the last day of Permanent Duty.

9. The total amount paid for claims on the Horse Fund is not to exceed the total amount received as subscriptions for the current year.

10. If any subscriber's horse be taken ill, or lamed while on duty, and if the said horse should die, and he be thereby entitled to the Government allowance, such subscriber may be further compensated by the Committee, to any amount not exceeding £15, on being approved by the Officer commanding the Troop. But in any case in which a subscriber is not entitled to the Government allowance, by his horse not dying, though much injured, such subscriber may be compensated by such Committee to a sum not exceeding £30.

11. If any subscriber's horse be taken ill, or be lamed, whilst on duty, he is to report the circumstance at once to the Veterinary Surgeon; should the horse be taken ill after his return home, he must report it to his Captain before the expiration of 24 hours from the time of his being dismissed; should he fail to do so there will be no remuneration granted for any loss sustained.

12. Any subscriber riding or driving, or using the said horse in any employment before the expiration of 24 hours, and such report having been made, the same shall forfeit all claim to compensation.

13. If any subscriber ride or drive his horse home or to any other place, for any private purpose, when on Permanent Duty, or when in aid of the Civil Power, if the said horse be taken ill or lamed, no expense will be allowed.

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14. Any subscriber riding his horse at the rate of more than five miles an hour, to or from the place of assembly of the Troop, shall thereby forfeit all claim to compensation should his horse fall sick or lame on such an occasion. 1853

15. A Book to be furnished to each Troop, and to be in the possession of the Troop Sergeant-Major, who shall enter the name of each subscriber in each year.

16. Every Yeoman to be provided with a copy of these Rules.

17. No remuneration for sore backs will in any case be allowed.

The rules were revised and amended in 1889, and the amendments are embodied in the above.

Lieut.-Colonel the Duke of Beaufort died at Badminton on November 17th, to the great regret of all who had the pleasure of serving under him.

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CHAPTER VIII

1854 THE regiment assembled at Cheltenham for permanent duty on May 13th, the inspection being carried out by Major Howard Vyse, of the 2nd Life Guards. His Grace the Duke of Beaufort,[1] who had just been appointed Colonel, assumed command.

The following appeared in regimental orders, of October 20th:—'For the future the Alveston Troop will be designated the "Forest Troop," and the Second Lieutenant of the Stapleton Troop will be transferred to the Dodington Troop, the latter Troop having been increased to 84 members,[2] and the former reduced to 42.'

1855 The regiment assembled at Cheltenham for permanent duty on June 9th, and was inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Williams, of the 2nd Life Guards. The weather throughout the whole of the training was very unfavourable.

New overalls, bridles, stirrup leathers and head collars were issued to every member in the course of the year.

On the 24th July the body of Field-Marshal Lord

[1] The present Duke.

[2] That is to say, formed into a squadron.

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Raglan,[1] who had died in the Crimea whilst in command of 1855
the British forces before Sebastopol, arrived at Bristol in the naval steamer *Caradoc*. Two of his brothers having been interred in the Cathedral, it was expected that the remains of this distinguished soldier would be deposited in the same building; but the Duke of Beaufort gave instructions that the burial should take place in the family vault at Badminton. On the morning of the 25th the coffin was transferred from the *Caradoc* to a small steamboat, on which a platform, covered with black velvet surmounted by a canopy of the same material, had been erected for its reception. On the coffin were placed the coronet, sword and hat of the deceased, while his lordship's aides-de-camp and a number of artillerymen were ranged on each side. Upon the vessel entering the harbour forty-two boats, chiefly contributed by the merchant-vessels in the port, each bearing a mourning flag and with crews appropriately attired, were divided into two lines and formed a guard on both sides of the steamer. In this order, the procession made its way to the quay-head. Here were assembled the Mayor (Mr. J. G. Shaw), the Sheriff, and many members of the Corporation, together with great numbers of the leading citizens and the children of the public schools. The coffin having been placed in a

[1] Youngest son of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort. He served throughout the entire Peninsular and Waterloo Campaigns as A.D.C. and Military Secretary to the Duke of Wellington. He was created Baron Raglan in 1852.

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1855 hearse amidst the firing of minute-guns by a battery of artillery and the tolling of the city bells, a procession was formed headed by a detachment of the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars, with the band of the 15th Hussars, and attended by a guard of honour taken from the Royal Horse Guards Blue, of which regiment the late Field-Marshal was colonel. Fishponds having been reached, the hearse and carriage moved from thence on to Badminton House, where the body was deposited in the great hall and attended by a guard of the Yeomanry. On the following morning the public were admitted to a kind of 'lying in state,' the interment taking place in the afternoon with the usual service for the dead.

The following general order was issued from the Horse Guards, London:—

'The General Commanding in Chief has received Her Majesty's Most Gracious Commands to express to the Army the deep regret with which Her Majesty has to deplore the loss of a most devoted and able officer by the death of Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, the Commander of the Forces in the Crimea. Her Majesty has been pleased to command that her sentiments shall be communicated to the Army in order that the military career of so illustrious an officer shall be recorded not only as an honourable testimony of Her Majesty's sense of his eminent services and the respect due to his memory, but as an example worthy of imitation by all ranks of her Army.

'Selected by the Duke of Wellington to be his Military Secretary and aide-de-camp, he took part nearly fifty years ago in all the military achievements of our greatest commander. From him Lord Raglan adopted as the guiding principle of his life a constant undeviating obedience to the call of duty. During a long peace his life was most

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usefully employed in those unwearied attentions to the interests and welfare of the Army shown by the kindness, the impartiality and justice with which he transacted all his duties. When war broke out last year he was selected by his sovereign to take the command of the Army proceeding to the East. 1855

'He never hesitated. He obeyed the command although he had reached an age when an officer may be disposed to retire from active duties on the field. At the head of the troops during the arduous operating of the Campaign he resumed the early habits of his life: by his calmness in the hottest moments of battle and by his quick perception in taking advantage of the ground or the movements of the enemy, he won the confidence of his army and performed great and brilliant services. In the midst of a winter's campaign in a severe climate and surrounded by difficulties, he never despaired. The heroic army whose fortitude amidst the severest privations is recognised by Her Majesty as beyond all praise, have shown their attachment to their commander by the deep regrets with which they now mourn his loss.

'Her Majesty is confident that the talents and virtues which distinguished Lord Raglan throughout the whole of his valuable life will for ever endear his memory to the British Army.'

The regiment assembled at Cheltenham for permanent duty on May 31st, and was inspected by Colonel the Hon. G. C. Forester, Royal Horse Guards. New cloaks, breastplates and cruppers were this year issued. 1856

An order having been received from London that no permanent duty was to be held by any corps of Yeomanry this year, troop drills as before were substituted in its place. 1857

In May Captain J. Surman, the veteran and respected Adjutant, sent in his resignation, and was succeeded by Captain Joseph Trennery, late Adjutant of the 7th Hussars. 1858

The regiment assembled at Cheltenham for permanent

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1858 duty on September 17th, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Miles, the Duke of Beaufort being absent through indisposition. The inspection took place under Colonel Howard Vyse, of the 2nd Life Guards, who, in his remarks at the conclusion of the day, referred to the great improvement that had taken place in the quality of the horses. The muster this year was 470 of all ranks.

1859 The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Cheltenham on May 14th, and was inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Key, 15th Hussars, with whom were several officers of the Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry. The Duke of Beaufort being only able to be present on the first two days of the training, Lieut.-Colonel Miles was again in command.

1860 The old-fashioned chacos were this year done away with, and the present busbies issued instead, which greatly improved the appearance of the regiment, though perhaps the former head-dress is the more comfortable to wear.

In February H.R.H. the Prince of Orange, who was staying at Badminton, paid a visit to Berkeley Castle, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort. Colonel Berkeley[1] with a detachment of his squadron escorted the party during the latter part of their journey to the castle.

The Horse Guards having intimated that there would be no permanent duty this year, the commanding officer issued instructions for the regiment to have three days'

[1] The ate Lord FitzHardinge.

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drill by detachments if suitable arrangements could be made. The Gloucester, Cheltenham and Forest Troops assembled for this purpose at Hardwicke Court, on the 8th May, when they were most hospitably entertained for the whole time by Captain Baker. Drill commenced on the afternoon of the 8th, in the park at Hardwicke, and was continued on the two following days. Previous to dismissal, the troops were inspected as a squadron by Lieut.-Colonel the Duke of Beaufort, the officers commanding the respective troops being Captain Cregoe-Colmore, Sir Martin Crawley-Boevey, and Captain T. G. L. Baker. 1860

The remainder of the regiment, viz. Dodington Squadron, Berkeley Squadron, Badminton, Stapleton and Tetbury Troops, assembled at Badminton on the 30th inst. to exercise for a similar period, and were drilled each day in the park by the commanding officer. Before leaving, the whole detachment was entertained to a dinner by the Duke of Beaufort in a large marquee erected near Badminton House.

On the 18th September, a grand review by the Lord-Lieutenant of all the volunteers in the county took place at Gloucester. A special invitation having been sent to the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars to appear on the occasion, the regiment paraded in review order at the cattle-market at 11.30 A.M., and from thence proceeded by the Maisemore Road to the Ham, where the review was to be

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1860 held, taking up their position on the right of the line of infantry.

On Sunday, November 28th, some fifty members of the Dodington Squadron, under command of the Adjutant, attended divine service in Chipping Sodbury Church as a mark of respect to their late Lieutenant T. J. L. Bayley, who had recently met his death in the hunting-field.

1861 In order to encourage proficiency in target practice, the commanding officer decided to obtain a certain number of the new Westley Richards breech-loading carbines and issue them to the regiment at the rate of six per troop, or twelve per squadron. They were to be given to the best shots only in each troop, who for the future were to be always placed on the outward flank of their squadron or troop, and act as skirmishers on all the regimental field-days. The members of each troop had to compete among themselves for possession of these carbines by firing a certain number of rounds with those already in use. The greatest interest was shown in the contests, some of which were exceedingly close. This it may be mentioned was the first serious attempt to promote the shooting efficiency of the regiment—a matter which of late years has been properly considered to be of the first importance.

The following results are all that can be obtained:—*Cheltenham Troop*, winners—Corporal Brooks, Corporal Sadler, Troopers Gingell, Crump, Chiddy, and Roberts. *Gloucester Troop*—Sergeant Morris, Corporal Pontin,

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Troopers Arkell, G. Arkell, Denton, Driver, and Roberts. 1861
Trooper Harris was the winner in the Berkeley Squadron, with Corporal Nicholls second. The former, in addition to the carbine, was the recipient of a handsome silver cup, the gift of Lieut.-Colonel Berkeley.

The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Cheltenham on 4th June, and was inspected by Colonel Douglas, C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General of Cavalry. The Malmesbury Troop Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry kept the ground, together with a detachment of the local volunteers. Strength this year was 462 of all ranks.

In October the Duke offered two silver cups to be shot for by members of the regiment: one cup to be competed for with the new Westley Richards breech-loading carbine, which he himself had presented to the regiment, and the other with the old muzzle-loading carbine that had been long in use.

The six best shots in each troop fired; the matches taking place at the Over Range, Gloucester, under the management of Captain Baker, Captain and Adjutant Trennery, Lieutenant Gambier Parry, and Lieutenant H. D. Owen. For the old carbine prize, five rounds were fired at 80 and 100 yards. Winner, Trooper Iles of the Dodington Troop. For the new, five rounds at 200, 300, and 500 yards. Winner, Trooper Till of the Tetbury Troop.

The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Chel- 1862

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1862 tenham on May 17th, and was inspected by Major-General Lawrenson, Inspector-General of Cavalry. An unusually large number of spectators were on the field on this occasion, including the Duchess of Beaufort and her daughter Lady Blanche Somerset, who were accompanied by the Lady Mary Craven.

1863 The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Cheltenham on June 6th, and was again inspected by Colonel Douglas, C.B. The drill-ground was on Mr. Trye's field at Leckhampton. In August Captain and Adjutant Trennery died, under somewhat tragic circumstances, at his residence in Petty France,[1] and was succeeded in the Adjutancy by Captain Henry Baring, late of the 17th Lancers.

1864 The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Cheltenham on May 28th, and was reviewed by Major-General Lawrenson, Inspector-General of Cavalry, accompanied by Captain J. K. Fraser, A.D.C. At the conclusion of the drill, General Lawrenson, in addressing the regiment, observed, 'That they had made a creditable improvement since he saw them two years ago, and had arrived at such a state of proficiency as to be one of the best corps of Yeomanry he had ever inspected. It also afforded him pleasure to notice the steady way in which they had gone through the skirmishing movements, and the silence they observed in the ranks.' A troop of the Worcestershire

[1] He was found dead in bed, having accidentally shot himself with a pistol.

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Yeomanry Cavalry, under command of Captain Dowdes- 1864
well, kept the ground.

Four hundred and sixty-two of all ranks were on parade, including the following officers:—Lieut.-Colonel Commandant the Duke of Beaufort, Lieut.-Colonel Miles, Lieut.-Colonel Berkeley, Major G. C. Morgan;[1] Captains Sir C. W. Codrington, Hale, Baker, Adey, Cregoe-Colmore, Holford, Probyn; Lieutenants Gambier Parry, Sartoris, Phelps, Maclaine, Scobell, Viscount Canterbury, Morgan, Owen, Lord Raglan, Wrangham; Cornets Rolt, Sir J. Greville Smythe, Ames, Viscount Royston, and Craven. Captain and Adjutant H. Baring.

Owing to the advanced state of the harvest this year, 1865
permanent duty was deferred till the autumn, when the assembly was at Cheltenham on September 30th. The inspection was carried out by Lieut.-Colonel Fitzwygram, of the 15th Hussars, who at the conclusion of the day highly complimented the regiment on the smartness and accuracy of the drill, as well as on the soldier-like bearing and appearance of the men. Earl Ducie, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, was present in uniform.

The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Chel- 1866
tenham on June 2nd, and was reviewed by Major-General Lord George Paget, Inspector-General of Cavalry, in a field at the back of the new cemetery.

The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Chel- 1867

[1] The present Lord Tredegar.

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1867 tenham on May 4th, and was again inspected by Lord George Paget. After marching past by squadrons and trotting past by troops and by threes, the following manœuvres, among others, were executed:—Line to the rear on the rear troop—sword exercise—retire in echelon of squadrons from the left—echelon left wheel—form line on the third squadron—advance in open column of troops from the right—form line to the rear on the rear division—retire by alternate troops covered by skirmishers (firing)—form line and advance in open column of troops. When the regiment had formed up, Lord George, addressing the officers, said:—'This was the second time he had inspected the regiment, and he was even more pleased than last year. He could not pick out a dozen horses that were anything like objectionable, and the whole appearance of the regiment was most creditable. The manner in which the field movements had been performed proved what pains had been taken by the troop officers, more especially the skirmishing and the trotting past by threes, which was extremely good. However, unqualified praise was worth nothing, and he thought that although the appointments were well put on, more attention ought to be paid to the bitting of the horses, and he should also like to see the sword exercise cut with a little more vigour. It would be his duty to report most favourably of the regiment and the manner in which the Colonel had commanded it. The Duke of Wellington once remarked that there were

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few officers who could march ten thousand men into Hyde 1867
Park and get them out again; but from what he had seen that day he felt sure the Duke of Beaufort was able to do it, and he could not pay him a greater compliment.'

The Duke afterwards addressed the non-commissioned officers and troopers, and told them he hoped next year they would give more attention to their squadron drill, which was bad. He also said it had come to his knowledge that men were in the habit of absenting themselves from permanent duty without leave, and he would tell them that so long as he commanded the regiment he would not allow it. Whenever he heard of a man absenting himself in future, he should issue a warrant for his arrest and send a policeman to execute it. If a man wanted leave for any good reason, his captain would always grant it. Leave cannot and shall not be taken. He begged to thank them for their attendance and attention, and said he had never seen them drill better as a regiment than they had that day. Four hundred and twenty-nine of all ranks appeared on parade. Pantaloons and boots were this year substituted for the old riding overall, thus bringing the full-dress uniform of the regiment to exactly what it is at the present time, only slung jackets are not now worn except by officers in levee dress.

The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Chel- 1868
tenham on May 2nd, and was inspected for the third time by Lord George Paget. Before marching home, Trooper

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1868 Shirer of the Cheltenham Troop, by permission of the commanding officer, rode up to the front, and, facing Lieutenant the Marquis of Worcester,[1] read to him the following address, which he afterwards presented :—

My Lord Marquis,—The Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them of the muster of the Regiment, a few days before that upon which your Lordship will attain your majority, to tender the united congratulations of the Corps upon that auspicious event. Many of us had the honour of serving under your Lordship's grandfather, and all of us deeply value the privilege of having been permitted to join a regiment, commanded by the head of an illustrious house whose enduring qualities of sterling worth amply illustrate the motto of your Lordship's ancient family, 'I scorn to change or fear.'

It is impossible, my Lord, for us to separate without expressing a most sincere and ardent hope that your Lordship may be long spared to fill an exalted position in a country whose chief glory it is that a recognition of the claims of all classes to share in its prosperity has ever characterised the aristocracy of the land, not the least significant indication of which is the association of members of the nobility with the Yeomen who have the honour to address your Lordship on this occasion.

We venture to hope that this simple but unfeigned tribute of respect will be kindly received by your Lordship as evidencing the great esteem in which you are held by the men who have the honour to serve under so distinguished a Colonel Commandant as your noble father His Grace the Duke of Beaufort.

Holding a Commission in the Army, your Lordship is well able to appreciate the spontaneous outburst of hearty goodwill and cordial congratulation on the part of the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates whose names are appended to this address. We, therefore, desire to express the warmest hope for your Lordship's health and welfare, in the confident belief that you will acquit yourself in a manner worthy of the great name you may one day be called upon to bear, and which is

[1] The present commanding officer.

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identified with the history of a nation, whose Standard is the flag of 1868
Freedom and whose best inheritance is Liberty free as thought.—We have the honour to be, my Lord Marquis, your Lordship's most obedient and humble Servants.

CHELTENHAM, *May 8th*, 1868.

Here are appended the signatures of the whole of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars.

Lord Worcester in reply said :—

GENTLEMEN,—I can assure you that I feel very much gratified at the very kind address which you have just presented to me. It is a real pleasure to me to serve with you in the regiment of our native county, with many that I have also an opportunity of frequently meeting in the hunting-field, and to whose kindness I, as well as my family and friends, are so much indebted for the sport we enjoy over your farms.

I trust we may long live to meet on similar occasions, that the regiment may always maintain its high character amongst the Yeomanry of England, and that the same kindly feeling which now mutually exists between yourselves, myself and my family, may continue as long as there is a Somerset remaining in the land. Gentlemen, I thank you kindly.

This year the Tetbury and Badminton Troop were 1869
merged into one squadron, to be termed the Badminton, and placed under command of Lord Worcester. The regiment was composed as follows :—1st squadron, the Dodington Squadron; 2nd, the Gloucester and Cheltenham Troops; 3rd, the Berkeley Squadron; 4th, the Stapleton and Forest Troops; 5th, the Badminton Squadron.

Permanent duty commenced at Cheltenham on May 1st, and the inspection was carried out by Colonel the Hon. S. Calthorpe, 5th Dragoon Guards, with whom was

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1869 Captain F. Gist[1] of the same regiment. Owing probably to the break-up of the Tetbury Troop, the number on parade was not so large as in former years, the total of all ranks being 432. A troop of the Worcestershire Yeomanry kept the ground.

1870 At this time several new and drastic changes were introduced into the organisation of our Yeomanry Cavalry, the regulations then formed being practically the same as those at present existing, and were as follows:—Yeomen to engage to serve for three years. All independent troops to be abolished. Regiments to consist of not less than four or more than eight troops. Troops to consist of not less than forty or more than fifty rank and file, but exceptions might be made in local cases. Existing corps of three were to raise another within a reasonable time, or be disbanded. Four Cornets, that is, only one per squadron, instead of one per troop, as hitherto, were allowed. Each troop to have one sergeant and one corporal for twenty privates. All above the strength now fixed, to be supernumeraries and can remain, but without pay. All Yeomen to do eight squad and four troop drills, and recruits sixteen in addition. Troop drills to be attended by sixteen Yeomen, or not to count. No pay to be issued on permanent duty to those who had not put in their proper number of drills. The Adjutant to go through a course of instruction at Hythe,

[1] Now of the Cottage, Kingscote. He afterwards served for many years in the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars, and has only recently retired.

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and to conduct the musketry instruction of the regiment. 1870
The permanent sergeants to go through an annual course of instruction as well as the men. Prizes to be given for good shooting. Twenty-five shillings for every ten men who make forty points,[1] and a prize of £1 to the best shot of each regiment. The establishment of the whole force was fixed at 36 regiments, with a total of 11,850 of all ranks. Two inspectors of auxiliary cavalry were also appointed—one for the northern, and the other for the southern portion of the country.

The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Cheltenham on May 7th, and was inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Tower of the 3rd Dragoon Guards. On account of the heavy rain which set in just before parade the regiment was sent home before the manœuvres were finished, the inspecting officer informing the Colonel that he was pleased with the drill he had seen, considering the unsatisfactory state of the weather.

The head-quarters were this year changed from Cheltenham to Badminton.

In March the whole of the regiment were supplied 1871
with breech-loading Westley Richards carbines, and the old muzzle-loaders returned into store.

The following letter was also received by the commanding officer :—

[1] It must be remembered that the scoring then was quite different from the present system.

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1871

WAR OFFICE, *March 8th*, 1871.

SIR,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acquaint you that it is proposed to form a Camp of Instruction for 14 days in the South of England about the second week in September next, and to request that you will be so good as to inform me as early as practicable whether the Regiment under your command can assemble at Aldershot for the annual Permanent Duty about that time and remain in Camp for that period.

(Sgd.) JAMES LINDESAY, *Lieut.-General.*

Thus a good opportunity was afforded the regiment to prove its capabilities and obtain the great advantage of working in the field with regular troops. Accordingly, the Duke lost no time in forwarding a copy of the above to the officers commanding troops, supplemented shortly after by a communication to the regiment generally which ran thus :—

TO THE OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND PRIVATES OF THE ROYAL GLOUCESTERSHIRE HUSSARS YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

BADMINTON, CHIPPENHAM,
April 5th, 1871.

GENTLEMEN,—I find upon inquiry that the proposal from the Inspector-General of the Reserve Forces, which I have already submitted to you, is an experiment that the Government are desirous of trying to test the value of the Reserve or Auxiliary Forces of this country. Their wish is that the Volunteers, whether Yeomanry or Riflemen, who join the proposed camp, whether it shall be at Aldershot or on the Berkshire or Wiltshire Downs, should be to all intents and purposes as if actually called out to repel invasion. They think that a great deal of money is spent on these Forces, and they wish to see, if the hour of trial should come, whether they can be depended on or not.

Under these circumstances the question is, will you, in spite of the

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inconvenience of being absent from home 14 days, and in spite of some 1871
little discomfort, show the Government that the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars, are worth the money spent upon them, able and willing to turn out in time of need, cheerfully to do their best, and, either with Regulars or with other Yeomanry, capable of acting on outpost and other necessary duties incident to Cavalry.

The satisfactory response to this question will be that every man not disqualified by age or sickness will reply that he will come, and having so replied shall actually put in an appearance when the time comes. I think that if the bulk of the regiment did not so reply, the Government would be justified in either disbanding the regiment or in saying that the constitution of it must be altered.

Having put these things before you, which when I addressed you last had not been explained to me, I must now leave it in your hands, and by the result we shall see whether the expense and trouble that has been incurred during the last forty years has been wasted or not.

It should be understood that the Regiment will not be called out in May if they agree to join the Camp in September: that the travelling and marching expenses will be defrayed by Government, and that we shall be rationed by the Commissariat as if we were in the field before the enemy. —I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

BEAUFORT.

It was further notified that the expense of transport to Aldershot and back would be allowed, also the usual rates of pay during permanent duty—the non-commissioned officers and men receiving 5s. a day in addition to free rations of food and forage for their horses. In all other respects, the Yeomen would be entitled to the same allowances as the regular forces in the field.

An almost unanimous assent was given to the Duke's appeal; and in a letter to the Horse Guards, dated June 20th, he was able to notify that he contemplated joining

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1871 the Camp of Exercise in the autumn with four squadrons of his regiment, comprising 395 of all ranks.

Active preparations were now made for the forthcoming manœuvres, the Yeomen being highly pleased with the prospect of a fortnight under canvas; indeed, several of the troops started classes of instruction in pitching tents, camp cooking, etc., a sergeant of the 9th Lancers having been sent down specially to give lessons in the latter acquirement.

Unfortunately, however, the corn harvest this year turned out to be an abnormally late one, and as the regiment was at that time largely composed of farmers, or those connected with farming, whose absence from home at such a time might entail serious loss to themselves, the commanding officer felt bound to cancel the offer he had made, and decline to go.

Much disappointment was felt when the Duke's decision became known, yet it was generally admitted that under the circumstances there was nothing else to be done; though no doubt it was a pity the regiment should lose so good a chance of practical instruction in the important duties of reconnoitring and outposts, a branch of cavalry work which a smart Yeomanry corps is eminently adapted to perform.

In the autumn a week's musketry practice for prizes given by the officers of the regiment, and sword drill, was substituted for permanent duty; the regiment working by

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wings, and each officer, non-commissioned officer, and trooper receiving 5s. per diem when present. 1871

Accordingly one wing, consisting of the Gloucester, Cheltenham, Stapleton, and Forest Troops, assembled at Gloucester on the 2nd, under the superintendence of Captain Bontein (South Gloucester Militia) and Captain and Adjutant Baring. The prize-winners at the conclusion of the firing being declared as follows :—

	POINTS.
Trooper H. Cook, Gloucester Troop,	48
,, G. Candy, Stapleton Troop,	44
,, Yearsley, Gloucester Troop,	44
,, H. Hawker, Gloucester Troop,	43
,, F. Baylis, Gloucester Troop,	43
,, J. Adcock, Cheltenham Troop,	41
,, R. Smith, Cheltenham Troop,	41
Sergeant J. Parker, Stapleton Troop,	40
Trooper W. Bliss, Cheltenham Troop,	40
,, E. Hawkes, Gloucester Troop,	39
,, H. Spring, Gloucester Troop,	39
,, W. Thomas, Stapleton Troop,	39
Sergeant Witchell, Stapleton Troop,	39
,, G. Parker, Stapleton Troop,	38
Corporal Gingell, Cheltenham Troop,	38
,, J. Phipps, Gloucester Troop,	37
,, J. Morris, Gloucester Troop,	37

The prizes were then distributed by Captain Baring, who afterwards called for three cheers for the officers and sergeants of the Militia who had assisted them. The band of that regiment played the Yeomanry to the range from the barracks, and back.

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1871 The other wing, consisting of the Berkeley, Badminton, and Dodington Squadrons, came up on the 9th, and were put through a similar course, the winners being as follows :—

		POINTS.
Trooper	C. Hadley, Berkeley,	51
,,	G. Anstey, Dodington,	47
,,	W. Pinnell, Berkeley,	44
,,	H. Barber, Berkeley,	42
,,	J. Powell, Berkeley,	41
,,	A. Neal, Berkeley,	41
,,	S. Summers, Badminton,	41
,,	G. Adams, Berkeley,	39
,,	W. Dean, Berkeley,	36
,,	T. Weight, Berkeley,	36
,,	J. Gibbs, Dodington,	34
,,	H. Bridgeman, Dodington,	34

The prizes to the Berkeley Squadron were given away by Mrs. Bengough, of the Ridge; those to the Badminton by Mrs. Frank Henry, and the Dodington by Mrs. Lionel Darell.

1872 The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Cheltenham on May 10th, and was inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Hale[1] of the 7th Hussars.

In the autumn another meeting was held at Gloucester for one day's target practice, and to compete for prizes presented by the officers. The Berkeley Squadron, Gloucester, Cheltenham, and Forest Troops mustered at

[1] Now Major-General Hale of Alderley.

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the Militia Barracks on October 8th with Captains Dor- 1872
ington and Bengough, the Adjutant and Lieutenant Granville Baker. Five rounds each were fired at 100, 200, and 300 yards.

Prize-winners as follows :—

		POINTS.
Trooper	H. Spring, Gloucester Troop,	45
„	J. Bennett, Berkeley Troop,	39
„	T. Phipps, Gloucester Troop,	39
„	G. Robins, Gloucester Troop,	39
„	H. Cooke, Gloucester Troop,	36
Sergeant	T. Pearce, Berkeley Troop,	35
Trooper	A. Perris, Gloucester Troop,	34

The Dodington and Badminton Squadrons came up on the 24th, under command of the Adjutant and Lieutenant Sir Gerald Codrington, Bart., members of the other wing who had been unable to attend on the last occasion being allowed to compete.

Result as follows :—

		POINTS.
Trooper	S. Cox, Dodington Squadron,	45
„	A. Hatherall, Dodington Squadron,	41
„	G. Anstey, Dodington Squadron,	40
„	W. Higgs, Dodington Squadron,	39
„	J. Gibbs, Dodington Squadron,	39
„	T. Edmonds, Gloucester Troop,	36
„	E. Limbrick, Dodington Squadron,	36
„	F. Jordan, Gloucester Troop,	35
„	W. Baker, Badminton Squadron,	35
„	T. Gibbs, Dodington Squadron,	34

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1873 The rank of Cornet was now abolished, and that of Sub-Lieutenant substituted in its place.

The regiment assembled at Cheltenham for permanent duty on May 6th, and was inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Oakes of the 12th Lancers. The following remarks were, later on, received from the Horse Guards upon Colonel Oakes' report :—

'H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has received with much satisfaction the very favourable report made by the Inspecting Officer as to the general efficiency of this regiment, and more particularly as to the highly efficient and steady manner in which the regiment worked in the field.

'His Royal Highness is also pleased to observe that great attention has been paid to squad and troop drills, and that officers appreciate the advantages of such drills and give every encouragement to their men to attend them.'

The following officers were serving at this period :—

Lieut.-Colonel Commandant.	The Duke of Beaufort, K.G.
Lieut.-Colonels.	Lord FitzHardinge. C. W. Miles.
Major.	Hon. Godfrey Morgan.
Captains.	C. Miles. Lord Raglan. J. Dorington. J. A. Rolls. The Marquis of Worcester. J. C. Bengough.
Lieutenants.	G. E. Baker. H. J. Clifford. W. G. Craven.

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Lieutenants.	P. F. R. Barker.	1873
	L. E. Darell.	
	E. T. G. Darell.	
	J. B. Baillie.	
	F. B. Chapman.	
	The Earl of Clonmell.	
	The Earl of Dunraven and Mount-Earl.	
	F. Henry.	
	R. M. Biddulph.	
	A. H. Sumner.	
	H. Coventry.	
	H. Chaplin.	
	Lord H. C. Somerset.	
	Sir Gerald W. H. Codrington.	
	A. T. Playne.	
	T. Graham Smith.	
Adjutant.	H. Baring.	
Surgeons.	W. Wickham.	
	A. Grace.	
Veterinary Surgeon.	J. Mannington.	

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CHAPTER IX

1874 EARLY this year, to the extreme regret of all ranks, the Duke of Beaufort resigned the command of the regiment, in which he was succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel Miles.[1]

No permanent duty was held, each troop performing the regulation number of mounted drills at its own head-quarters.

At this time the Yeomanry Cavalry and other auxiliary forces were placed directly under the War Office and district military commander, instead of being, as hitherto, subject to the authority of the Lord-Lieutenant of the county. All appointments, however, to first commissions in the Yeomanry still pass through his hands.

1875 The establishment for the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars was now changed as follows:—8 Troops; 1 Lieut.-Colonel; 1 Major; 8 Captains; 8 Lieutenants; 4 Sub-Lieutenants; 2 Surgeons; 1 Veterinary Surgeon; 6 Sergeant-Majors; 18 Sergeants; 18 Corporals; 7 Trumpeters; 370 Privates; 1 Adjutant. Total, 445.

[1] Of Burton Hill, Malmesbury, and formerly Captain 17th Lancers.

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The Cheltenham and Gloucester Troops were also amalgamated and termed the Stroud Squadron.[1] 1875

In February Captain H. Baring retired from the Adjutancy, the appointment being obtained by Captain W. Kington of the 4th Queen's Hussars. On the 19th of this month the former received a pleasing souvenir from the non-commissioned officers and troopers of the regiment as a mark of their goodwill and recognition of his services. The presentation took place at a dinner at the Berkeley Arms Hotel, Berkeley. Sergeant Pearce (in the absence of Sergeant Gould) tendered, on behalf of the non-commissioned officers and troopers of the whole regiment, the testimonial to Captain Baring. It consisted of a handsome liqueur case of ebony, together with a silver salver containing the following inscription :—'Presented to Captain Henry Baring by the Non-commissioned Officers and Troopers of the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars on his resigning the Adjutancy of the Regiment. February 12th, 1875.'

Permanent duty began at Cheltenham on May 17th, and the inspection was carried out by Lieut.-Colonel Macleod of the 21st Hussars, who, after the drill at Prestbury, took the regiment up to Cleeve Hill in order to practise outpost duty in accordance with a scheme he had previously sent down. There was a sad deficiency of

[1] This squadron, like the Badminton, Dodington and Berkeley, was afterwards reduced to a troop.

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1875 numbers this year, only 303 of all ranks being present at the inspection. This, however, may be largely accounted for by the Duke's resignation, and the fact of the Cheltenham Troop having been broken up since the last permanent duty.

A general muster took place at Gloucester on October 5th to compete for musketry prizes given by the officers of the different troops and squadrons, which were won as follows :—

Gloucester Troop Prize :
Trooper Hawkes.

Special Prize presented by CAPTAIN DORINGTON :
Corporal G. Symonds.

Stapleton Troop Prize :
Sergeant J. Parker.

Badminton Squadron Prize (2) :
Trooper Cornock.
,, Baxter.

Left Wing Prize :
Trooper Shipway.

Dodington Squadron Prize :
Trooper Bennett.

Berkeley Squadron Prize (2) :
Trooper Pullin.
,, Hadley.

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Special Dodington Prize (2) *given by* 1875
Captain Sir GERALD CODRINGTON, Bart.:

Sergeant Limbrick.
Trooper Higgs.

Regimental Prize:

Trooper Anstey.

Prize for most Bull's-Eyes:

Trooper Anstey.

On December 24th the remains of Troop Sergeant-Major Murphy, late of the Berkeley Squadron, were interred in Berkeley Cemetery with military honours. Lord FitzHardinge, Sergeant-Major Greenfield, and some thirty members of the squadron attended in uniform and escorted the body to the grave. The late sergeant-major, who was seventy-three years of age, twenty of which had been spent in the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars, had formerly served in the 4th Dragoon Guards. While with the Yeomanry he had been particularly active and successful in the discharge of his duties, and was highly respected by all the members of the squadron.

The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Chelten- 1876
ham on May 8th. Colonel Oakes, the inspecting officer, was present during the whole week in order to witness for himself the course of instruction pursued. One day was devoted to outpost duty, and a long reconnaissance in

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1876 three divisions made towards Brockhampton, Winchcombe, and the Rising Sun. The troops did not get back to Cheltenham till 4 P.M., having been seven hours in the saddle; but the weather being fine, the day's work proved enjoyable as well as instructive. The inspection took place on the Friday following assembly, and at its conclusion Colonel Oakes expressed himself as greatly pleased with the working of the regiment throughout the week, more especially with the smart and intelligent manner in which the outpost duty had been performed.

In December a ball was given by Lieut.-Colonel Miles and the officers at the Assembly Rooms, Cheltenham. The ball-room was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and the guests, some seven hundred in number, on alighting from their carriages, passed through a guard of honour formed by a detachment of the Yeomen dismounted.

1877 The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Cheltenham on May 7th, and was inspected in very unfavourable weather by Colonel Oakes. The total number on parade was 265.

Two prizes were instituted this year, which were to be given by the commanding officer, and which have ever since been the object of keen competition among the members of the regiment: first, a prize for the best swordsman; second, a prize for the best horse. The following conditions concerning them were afterwards drawn up and published in regimental orders:—

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[illegible] to Brockhampton, Winchcombe [illegible] Roman Fan. The troops did not get back to [illegible] on seven hours in the saddle, the day's work proved [illegible] The inspection took [illegible] day, and at its con[illegible] was greatly pleased [illegible] throughout the week [illegible] gent manner in [illegible] performed.

[illegible] by Lieut.-Colonel Miles [illegible] Assembly Rooms, Cheltenham [illegible] decorated for the occasion, [illegible] in number, on alighting [illegible] through a guard of honour [illegible] Yeomen dismounted.

1877 [illegible] permanent duty at Cheltenham [illegible] assembled in very unfavourable [illegible] The total number on parade [illegible]

Two prizes were [illegible] this year, which were to be competed for by the [illegible] officer and which have ever since been the [illegible] keen competition among the non-commissioned officers of the regiment: first, a prize for the best sword-[illegible]; second, a prize for the best horse. The following conditions concerning them were afterwards drawn up and published in regimental orders:—

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Swan Electric Engraving Co.

Captain John Suiman.

Adjutant [illegible]

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Best Swordsman. 1877

The prize to be judged by a committee selected by Colonel Miles. Three men from each squadron and two from each troop to be allowed to enter. Each man to have a certificate from the captain commanding his squadron that he is eligible to compete, and that he has regularly attended his drills.

The winner of the cup will not be allowed to compete on subsequent occasions.

In squadrons which do not turn out more than forty men mounted, only two will be allowed to enter.

Best Horse.

The prize to be judged by a committee. Officers commanding squadrons and troops will select the horses to compete. Three from each squadron and two from each troop. They will also grant a certificate that the horses have been ridden at troop drills, and are *bona fide* the property of members of the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars, who have attended drills and permanent duty. The same horse will not be allowed to take the cup more than once.

In squadrons which do not turn out more than forty men mounted, only two horses will be allowed to enter. The permanent staff-sergeants will be held responsible that every man competing for either prize has a copy of the rules.

1878 The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Cheltenham on Friday April 29th. On Tuesday an outpost scheme was carried out by three squadrons, marching respectively to Andovers Ford, Charlton Abbotts, and Winchcombe, and from there throwing out vedettes and patrols, the fourth squadron remaining in support on Cleeve Hill race-course. Driven in by a superior force, the squadrons gradually retired on Cheltenham, acting as a rear-guard to a retiring force, and holding all tenable positions as long as possible by

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1878 means of dismounted men with carbines. On Friday the inspection took place under Colonel Wilkinson, late 16th Lancers, who expressed his entire satisfaction with the drill and appearance of the men, as also with the quality and condition of the horses, which appear of late years to have considerably improved.

At the conclusion of the training, the members of the Dodington Troop presented an illuminated address to Sergeant Robert Gould on the occasion of his retirement after a connection of forty years with the regiment.

The establishment of non-commissioned officers and privates was now fixed at 24 sergeants, 24 corporals, and 336 privates and trumpeters.

1879 It was notified by the Horse Guards this year that no permanent duty would take place, but that each troop would be required to go through four mounted drills, receiving 3s. 6d. each man per day; and by order of the Secretary of State the Stapleton and Dodington Troops were formed into one squadron under the latter name.

On May 23rd the Berkeley Squadron assembled in Whitcliff Park for the last drill of the season under the Adjutant. The following officers were present:—Lord FitzHardinge, Major Chapman, Lieutenant Hargreaves, and Lieutenant Sumner. After drill, competition for the best swordsman and best horse took place—the judges being Captain Gist and Lieutenant Darell. Result as follows:—Best horse: 1st, Trooper Smith; 2nd, Corporal Jones.

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Best swordsman: 1st, Trooper Hall; 2nd, Trooper M. Pearce; 3rd, Trooper Hadley. 1879

The swordsmanship of the Gloucester Troop was judged on the 31st inst. Winner, Trooper Weaver; 2nd, Trooper Wood, of Stroud.

Captain Kington having completed his term of appointment, was succeeded in the Adjutancy by Captain E. M. Dansey of the 1st Life Guards. 1880

The regiment assembled for permanent duty in Cheltenham on May 15th, and was inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Blundell of the 3rd Hussars. Total of all ranks on parade, 251.

The Forest Troop from this date is termed the Monmouth.

Snider carbines were issued to the regiment this year in place of the Westley Richards.

Before leaving Cheltenham a meeting of the senior officers of the regiment was held; present:—

Colonel Miles
Major the Marquis of Worcester
Captain J. E. Dorington
„ Sir G. W. H. Codrington
„ F. Henry
„ F. Herbert
„ C. Palairet;

when, the financial position of the regimental fund having been thoroughly examined, it was resolved:—

1. That the pensions of three late Sergeant-Majors in the regiment

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1880 which have formerly been at the rate of £36, 10s. per annum for each pension, be now reduced to £15 per annum each pension.

2. That the allowance of £1 per diem to the Veterinary Surgeon during permanent duty be continued.

3. That in the case of the Assistant-Surgeon, the said allowance be discontinued.

4. That a payment on account of the band to the amount of £20 per annum be sanctioned.

5. That extra pay to the trumpeters, when attending troop drills, be discontinued.

6. That £2 per quarter extra pay be given to the Regimental Sergeant-Major.

7. That all extra pay to the Troop Sergeant-Majors be discontinued whenever a vacancy occurs, and that the present allowance made by the Captains of Troops be no longer recognised as an authorised payment.

8. That the allowance to the Adjutant, which has formerly been at the rate of £118 per annum, be for the present appointment £60 per annum; and that at the expiration of the present Adjutant's service, such allowance should be discontinued.

9. That the usual Officers' Subscription be paid for the past as well as for the present year.

It was also decided by the commanding officer, with a view to obtaining uniformity in the officers' dress, that shirt collars were only to be shown when in mess dress, and never in the day-time when uniform is worn. He also decided to abolish the stirrup-leather hitherto in use, and substitute an ordinary hunting leather with a buckle over the iron, similar to the present pattern.

1881 In April the following circular note was sent to each member by Lord FitzHardinge:—

BERKELEY CASTLE,
April 8th, 1881.

SIR,—In the absence of Colonel Miles, I have to inform you that the

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General Officer Commanding the Western District has approved of the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars assembling in Cheltenham for eight days' permanent duty on the 11th of May next. I hope on this occasion there will be a large muster. Owing to the late adverse seasons the Yeomanry Cavalry have not assembled for a full time since 1878.[1] Last year the Troop drills, both mounted and dismounted, were badly attended, and it is therefore necessary that every member of the Regiment should make an effort, by his constant attendance at drill, also by coming up to Cheltenham, to maintain for the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars that high character for efficiency which the Regiment has hitherto held.—I am, Sir, etc., FITZHARDINGE. 1881

This communication was not sent without reason. The Gloucestershire farmers had been hard hit by a succession of bad harvests, together with the low price obtainable for stock, and in consequence many of the Yeomen felt disinclined to incur even the comparatively small expense of serving in the regiment, while it required all the influence of the officers to retain anything like a respectable number in their troops, even of those who were the most keen about their military exercises.

The regiment assembled at Cheltenham for permanent duty on May 11th. In the absence of Colonel Miles abroad, command devolved upon Lieut.-Colonel Lord Fitz-Hardinge. The inspection was carried out by Lieut.-Colonel F. Burnaby of the Royal Horse Guards, attended by Lieutenant Lord Edward Somerset of the same corps, and Sir W. Cooke, West York Yeomanry.

After a long field-day of some three hours' duration, a

[1] The training of the previous year was only for five days, and there was none in 1879.

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1881 hollow square was formed, and Colonel Burnaby addressing the regiment said:—'He was much pleased at the manner in which they had performed most of the movements, considering the short time available for practice. They had no doubt made some mistakes during the inspection, one of which was, when they were dismounted and the right wing acting on foot, it was placed in such a position that it actually covered the rear. That was an error. Had they been fighting an enemy, the shots in reply to those dismounted would have struck some of their own mounted men. In all cases, and at all times, when men were dismounted, it must be remembered that the mounted support or escort should never be placed exactly behind them but always to the flank, otherwise the enemy's fire would be drawn upon them. Again, the firing was too rapid. There was no attempt at taking aim, the sole object of the men seemed to be to fire off their cartridges as quick as they could. If they were on active service they would soon discover the necessity of husbanding their ammunition, and of firing as skilfully and deliberately as possible.' Colonel Burnaby went on to say that the Yeomanry of Gloucestershire represented in Gloucester what the Boers did in the Transvaal. They were men who could ride and shoot, and they (the Boers) had shown England what an extremely effective and valuable force a body of Yeomanry could be made, if only they knew how to ride, how to do outpost duty, and, at the same time, if they were good shots. He

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was glad to hear that many of them took great pleasure in 1881
target practice, but after all they must remember that firing at a fixed target at a certain distance was not the best practice for obtaining efficiency in actual warfare. They should endeavour when out walking to judge for themselves the distance from one tree to another, and then step it. By this means they would accustom the eye to correctly judge distances, even in the course of their ordinary occupation. If they did this, they would find it to be an enormous advantage if ever they were called upon to fire at an enemy at an uncertain distance. He would thank them for the efficiency they had shown, and also for proving to him that a regiment of Yeomanry, after a little training, although not up to regular troops, could do its work remarkably well. Total number on parade was 246.

Two hundred wooden arched saddles, also bridles, were issued to the regiment this year.

The pelisse, or slung jacket, ceased from this date to be 1882
worn by the non-commissioned officers and privates.

The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Cheltenham on May 14th, and was inspected by Colonel Mussenden, Inspector of Auxiliary Cavalry for the Southern Division. Addressing the officers at the conclusion of drill, Colonel Mussenden said he considered that the Gloucestershire Hussars was the smartest regiment in the South of England. They were well mounted, and generally up in their duty. He was altogether satisfied with the

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1882 work he had seen done. The prizes for the best swordsman and the best horse[1] were judged before leaving the field, a custom which continued up to a recent date, when it was given up owing to the delay it caused in getting the regiment back to quarters.

In the evening a very successful ball was given at the Assembly Rooms by the members of Major Dorington's squadron, some 250 guests being present, including Colonel Mussenden and most of the officers Royal Gloucestershire Hussars.

1883 The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Cheltenham on May 6th. On the following day, after parade, a polo match was played between the officers of the regiment and the Clifton Polo Club — the former being represented by Captain Herbert, Lieutenant Rolt, Lieutenant Butt Miller, and Lieutenant Alcock, and the latter by Messrs. Kenyon, Stowe, Partridge, and Miller. Result was a victory for the Hussars by one goal. This training was characterised by unusually cold weather; one morning the snow was actually three inches deep, and in consequence some athletic sports which had been got up in connection with the Yeomanry and Volunteers were seriously interfered with. The inspection was carried out by Colonel Mussenden, there being a total of 270 on parade, a considerable improvement on late years. The regiment was formed as follows:— 1st

[1] A list of winners of these prizes will be found in the Appendix.

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Squadron, Badminton and Monmouth Troop; 2nd Squadron, Berkeley; 3rd Squadron, Dodington; 4th Squadron, Stroud. 1883

On June 30th, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge paid a visit to Cheltenham College on the occasion of the Speech Day, and was met at the railway station and escorted to the Principal's house by a detachment of the Stroud Squadron (Cheltenham and Gloucestershire Troops) under command of Major Dorington, who later received the following communication from the commanding officer: 'I am directed by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge to convey to the members of the B and E Troops Royal Gloucestershire Hussars the thanks of H.R.H. for the compliment paid to him at Cheltenham on Friday last, and his very high approval of the appearance of the escort.'

This year the tradesmen of Cheltenham subscribed upwards of £50 to be given in prizes to Major Dorington's squadron at their annual field-day in Lypiatt Park. The competitions took place at the end of July with the following results:—

Prize for Long Service and Attendance at Drills—
1st, Sergeant Haines, 29 years' service.
2nd, Quartermaster Powell, 22 years' service.

Prize for Attendance at Drill, men over seven years' service—
1st, Corporal Dangerfield.
2nd, Private Bailey.

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1883 Prize for Recruits as above—

1st, Private Cooper.
2nd, Private Bastin.

For the Lloyd-Lindsay Competition—

1st, Gloucester Troop.
2nd, Cheltenham Troop.

Before leaving, Serjeant-Major Champion, V.C., was presented by the members of the Cheltenham Troop with a gold chronometer and an illuminated address, as a token of their appreciation of his services.

It was now arranged that the Dodington Squadron should be divided into two troops: the one to remain at Dodington, and the other to be stationed at Bristol, and termed the Bristol Troop. Captain Percy Chaplin, Lieutenants Harford and Butt Miller, were attached to the latter.

1884 Early this year Colonel C. W. Miles, whose departure was much regretted, vacated the command, in which he was succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel Lord FitzHardinge.

The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Cheltenham on May 18th, and in honour of the new commandant the streets were decorated with more than usual expense and profusion, a special fund, at the suggestion of the Mayor, having been subscribed by the citizens for this purpose. Guards of honour were furnished by the Gloucestershire Engineers under Major Rogers, and the Volunteers under Captain Buchanan, while a large con-

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course of the inhabitants lined the route to offer their 1884
greetings and an appropriate welcome to Lord Fitz-Hardinge, who next day wrote to the Mayor as follows :—
'I have on behalf of my regiment and myself, to express to you our grateful feelings for the very kind reception we met with on our arrival here, and I trust the good feeling which has always been maintained by the inhabitants of your beautiful town and the Gloucestershire Hussars may never end.'

The inspection was carried out by Colonel Mussenden, who this year specially noted the improvement that had taken place in the mounting of the regiment. The following officers were present on duty :—Lieut.-Colonel Lord FitzHardinge; Major the Marquis of Worcester; Captains Sir Gerald Codrington, Henry, Chaplin, Gist, Herbert, Palairet and Gibbons; Lieutenants Hargreaves, Codrington, Barker, Miller, Rolt, Alcock, Cardwell, Harford, Porteous, Davis, Maclaine, and R. Herbert; Surgeons Wickham and Grace; Veterinary Surgeon Mannington; Major and Adjutant Dansey. Total on parade 328.

In the beginning of January Major Dansey resigned 1885
the Adjutancy, his period of service having expired, and was succeeded by his brother-in-law Major F. J. P. Butler of the 18th Hussars. Steps were now taken to put the conditions under which the regimental band served upon a more business-like footing, and the following memorandum

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1885 of agreement was drawn up and signed by the Adjutant, acting on behalf of the officers, and the bandmaster, Mr. J. P. Hatton of Cheltenham :—

The said J. P. Hatton does hereby agree to supply the band of the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars, consisting of twenty-one performers, including himself as bandmaster and conductor, upon the following terms :—

1. That the band do consist of twenty-one performers, the Government pay for which to each member will be at the rate of seven shillings per diem for seven days.
2. That the officers of the Regiment do hereby agree to pay to the said J. P. Hatton from the band fund (in addition to the above) the sum of £28, 11s. to make up the total pay of the band of twenty-one performers to £80 for the seven days' duty.[1]
3. That upon any occasion that the services of the band may be required for engagements, as the band of the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars, permission must be obtained from the Adjutant in order that such appearance of the band would be by the permission of the Colonel and Officers of the Regiment.
4. That all expenses attending outfit of the band (uniform), mounting of the band, etc., be defrayed by the officers of the Regiment.
5. That the band be attached to the Cheltenham Troop for the purposes of drill, issue and repair of clothing, etc., the Sergeant-Major of the Cheltenham Troop being held responsible that unless when at permanent duty the uniform of the Regiment is never worn by the band without the special sanction of the Commanding Officer.

The assembly for permanent duty took place at Cheltenham on May 14th, the inspection being carried out by

[1] Since this arrangement was made, two days have been added to the permanent duty for troop drills.

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Colonel Mussenden, who notified to the regiment that they 1885
would probably be reviewed the following year by H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief. The morning of the inspection day being very wet, parade was postponed till the afternoon. The ground was kept by the Malvern Troop of the Worcestershire Yeomanry.

Practical joking, about this time so prevalent in the army, was also carried to a considerable length in our regiments of Yeomanry Cavalry, and many a story could be told of nocturnal adventures in Cheltenham, and the 'larking' that formerly took place in the old quarters at the Plough Hotel.

This custom, combined with the habit of late hours, which twenty years ago was almost *de rigueur* in most branches of the service, has now entirely gone out of fashion, and no doubt the change has been for the better. *Autres temps, autres mœurs*; but the author can remember that as junior subaltern in a Lancer regiment he was never allowed to go to bed until the last mess guests had left the ante-room, for in the event of any further frolics being suggested for their amusement, he would have been expected to take a prominent part in the performance thereof. This to the uninitiated may seem nothing but mere civility, but as the departure of these gentlemen was often deferred until the 'roseate hue of early dawn,' it sometimes meant a hasty change for riding-school and no sleep.

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1885 Apropos of practical joking, an amusing incident occurred this year at Cheltenham. One of the officers—alas! no longer with us—was annually supplied with the same mount for permanent duty by that prince of dealers, and excellent sportsman, the late Mr. Robert Chapman of Oaklands. The animal in question, a milk-white steed of elderly and staid appearance, was usually employed in the homely office of drawing his master's water-cart, but for this one week in the year he performed the more interesting duties of a charger. The night before inspection two or three of the subaltern officers repaired to the stable, and having obtained access to poor Bayard's box, painted his tail a bright scarlet the same colour as that of the horse-plume worn by the regiment.

The following morning, on the horse being led up for parade, nothing could be seen of the caudal appendage which was carefully concealed by a rug; and the rider, mounting in happy ignorance of what had transpired, proceeded to join his troop. Needless to say, the appearance of this animal throughout the drill caused much amusement; though perhaps it is a pity that the joke was allowed to go quite so far, more especially on the occasion of an inspection parade. Fortunately, however, Colonel M. took it all in good part, and said nothing of the occurrence, or else the painters and decorators might have got themselve into serious trouble with the military authorities in London.

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On another occasion, a pony was taken upstairs and 1885
lodged in the same officer's bedroom, when proceedings similar to those of the bull in the china shop were confidently anticipated. In this case, however, the promoters of the joke were doomed to disappointment, for the little animal at once made itself quite at home, and the curiously assorted couple passed a quiet and uneventful night in Arcadian simplicity.

In August the regiment held a successful and well-attended tournament in the Hunter's Close, Badminton Park. The competitions were also open to members of the North Somerset and Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

The arrangements were carried out by Captain and Adjutant F. Butler, assisted by Troop Sergeant-Major Hayward, and the following is a list of the competitions and winners :—

Cleaving the Turk's Head.

1st, Sergeant Gould, Badminton Troop.
2nd, Trooper Lane, Gloucester Troop.
3rd, Trooper Davis, Badminton Troop.

Sword Exercise, dismounted (by Troops).

1st, Badminton Troop.
2nd, Bristol Troop.
3rd, Berkeley Troop.

Sword Exercise, mounted.

1st, Berkeley Troop.
2nd, Cheltenham Troop.
3rd, Badminton Troop.

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1885 *Lance* v. *Sword* (*for Officers and Permanent Staff*).

1st, Sergeant-Major Lowrey (Lance).
2nd, Sergeant-Major Hayward (Sword).

Sword v. *Sword* (*for Yeomen*).

1st, Trooper Vizard, Dodington Troop.
2nd, Trooper Walker, Gloucester Troop.
3rd, Trooper Vick, Gloucester Troop.

Hurdle Jumping (*by Sections*).

1st, Royal Wilts Yeomanry.
2nd, Gloucester Troop, R.G.H., consisting of Sergeant-Major Hayward, Troopers Merrett, Walker, and Ratcliff.

Tent-pegging (*for Officers and Permanent Staff*).

1st, Serjeant-Major Hayward.
2nd, Lieutenant Hoare.
3rd, Sergeant-Major Henderson.

Tent-pegging (*for Yeomen*).

1st, Trooper Merrett, Gloucester Troop.
2nd, Trooper Davis, Monmouth Troop.
3rd, Sergeant Adams, Berkeley Troop.

There were other competitions for Wrestling on Horseback, Lemon-cutting, and Jumping, also an Animal Race for officers of the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars, which was productive of much amusement and resulted as follows :—

1st, Captain and Adjutant Butler's Monkey.
2nd, Surgeon A. Grace's Turkey.
3rd, Major F. Henry's Stork.

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The band of the regiment was in attendance, and the following gentlemen officiated as judges:—Major Dansey, 1st Life Guards; Major M'Alpine, late Royal Horse Guards; Captain W. Fife, late 9th Lancers; Captain J. Spicer, 5th Lancers; and Captain H. Aylmer, 16th Lancers. 1885

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CHAPTER X

1886 THE regiment assembled at Cheltenham for permanent duty on May 13th, and was inspected on the 19th by Colonel E. A. Wood, C.B., the new Inspector of Auxiliary Cavalry, and on the 20th inst. by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. On the latter occasion the Rifle and Engineer Volunteers kept the ground, and H.R.H. was accompanied during the day by Sir Redvers Buller, General Dormer, and several officers of different Yeomanry corps. The inspection had hardly begun when the rain came down in torrents, half obscuring the operations and turning the ground into a perfect quagmire of mud. The field movements were, however, continued for a short time, after which the regiment was formed up, and the Duke of Cambridge addressing them, said: 'It affords me great pleasure to be here to-day. The evolutions have been most creditable. The ranking past by fours has not been done this year, but it requires no little practice to do it properly, otherwise there was an absence of all noise and confusion. The

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distances were all well preserved, showing that the officers know how to bring their squadrons into line. The mounting of the regiment as well as the riding was good. I must say the corps is in a very efficient state, and I am perfectly certain that if their services were required, and they were out for two or three weeks, you would not anywhere see a finer regiment on parade.' Before leaving the drill-ground H.R.H. presented the prize for the best horse to Trooper Goodwin, Berkeley Troop, and that for the best swordsman to Corporal Ratcliffe, Gloucester Troop. Total number on parade was 298. 1886

The week was brought to a successful termination with a regimental race-meeting at Southam. There was a fairly large attendance, and some good sport was witnessed.

Results:—

Flat Race for Silver Cup, value 12 guineas. 2 miles. 12 st. each.

Trooper H. Taylor's 'Jumbo' (Owner), . . 1
Trooper Birrell's 'Legatee' (H. Lawrence), . 2

Flat Race for Silver Cup given by Major Sir J. Dorington, Bart. 1½ miles.

Quartermaster Cooper's 'Tomboy' (Merrett), . 1
Trooper James's 'Stroud Mare' (Sergt. Adams), . 2

Flat Race for Silver Cup, value 25 sovs., given by Mr. J. Agg-Gardner, M.P. 1½ miles.

Trooper Adcock's 'Daffeen' (Owner), . . 1
Trooper Jordan's 'Doctor' (Owner), . . . 2
Sergeant Clift's 'Merrymaid' (Owner), . . 3

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1886 Steeplechase for Silver Cup, value 10 guineas. 2 miles.

Trooper Coiney's 'Pickpocket' (Owner), . . 1
Trooper Smith's 'My Lady' (Adams), . . 2

Scurry for Silver Cup. 1½ miles.

Trooper Birrell's 'Legatee' (H. Lawrence), . 1
Trooper Hoddell's Chestnut Mare (Owner), . 2

Sweepstakes for Silver Cup. 2½ miles.

Corporal Gibb's 'Gimcrack' (Owner), . . 1
Sergeant-Major Lowrey's 'Kirkdale' (Owner), . 2
Sergeant Holtam's 'Polly' (Owner), . . . 3

Extract from regimental orders by Colonel Lord FitzHardinge, dated 1st June 1886:—

The Commanding Officer has very great pleasure in publishing, for the information of the Regiment, the following letter (dated Horse Guards, War Office, 24th May 1886) which he has received from the Adjutant-General; and in doing so begs to thank all Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Troopers of the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars for the assistance he has received from them, and owing to which the various movements—performed before His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief—were so ably executed.

By Order. F. J. P. Butler,
Capt. and Adjt. R.G.H.

The following is a copy of the letter mentioned above:—

Sir,—I am desired to express the Commander-in-Chief's entire satisfaction with the result of His Royal Highness's Inspection of the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars Yeomanry Cavalry at Cheltenham on the 20th May 1886.

The Regiment paraded very strong and complete: well equipped, and remarkably well mounted. The marching past and subsequent movements

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were executed without noise, steadily, and with precision; while the manner in which the distances were kept showed how excellently the squadrons were commanded by their leaders. 1886

The efficiency of this fine Regiment reflects very great credit on Colonel Lord FitzHardinge, and its Officers and Non-commissioned Officers.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) WOLSELEY,
Adjutant-General to the Forces.

Another tournament was held at Badminton on August 3rd, and the following is a list of the winners of prizes in the various competitions:—

Heads and Posts.

1st, Sergeant-Major Lowrey (Monmouth).
2nd, Corporal Gould (Badminton).
3rd, Trooper Vizard (Dodington).

Sword Exercise (*dismounted*).

1st, Cheltenham Troop.
2nd, Bristol Troop.
3rd, Badminton Troop.

Lance v. *Sword.*

1st, Sergeant-Major Lowrey (Monmouth).
2nd, R. S. M. Hayward (Gloucester).

Sword Exercise (*mounted*).

1st, Bristol Troop.
2nd, Dodington Troop.
3rd, Badminton Troop.

Tent-pegging (*for Officers and Permanent Staff*).

1st, Captain and Adjutant Butler.
2nd, Sergeant-Major Lowrey.
3rd, Major the Marquis of Worcester.

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1886

Tilting at the Ring.

1st, Sergeant-Major Short (North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry).
2nd, The Marquis of Worcester.
3rd, Lieutenant Codrington.

Hurdle Jumping (by Sections).

1st, Gloucester Troop R.G.H. (consisting of R. S. M. Hayward, Corporal Ratcliffe, Troopers Walker and Merrett).
2nd, Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry.
3rd, Royal Oxfordshire Yeomanry.

Tent-pegging (for Yeomen).

1st, Sergeant Adams (Berkeley).
2nd, Sergeant Stokey (Oxfordshire Yeomanry).
3rd, Corporal Carp (Wiltshire Yeomanry).

Lemon Cutting (for Officers and Yeomen).

1st, Trooper Clarke (Gloucester).
2nd, Trooper Adcock (Cheltenham).
3rd, Trooper Walker (Gloucester).

Animal Race.

1st, Captain Hargreaves' Pig (the only Competitor that finished the distance).

Tug-of-War.

1st, Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry.

Jumping Prize.

1st, Corporal Gibbs (Dodington).
2nd, Sergeant-Major Lowrey (Monmouth).

Sword v. *Sword (for Yeomen).*

1st, Trooper Vick (Gloucestershire).
2nd, Sergeant Brown (Bristol).

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Martini-Henry carbines were this year issued to the regiment in place of the Snider. 1886

Two more prizes were also instituted, to be competed for annually at permanent duty: 1st, a prize for the best turned out recruit, presented by the officer second in command; 2nd, a prize for the best turned out man and horse, to be given by the Adjutant under the following conditions: two men from each troop, or four men from a squadron allowed to compete, provided they produce a certificate signed by the officer commanding their troop to the effect that they have attended five troop drills since last permanent duty in the year in which they compete, also that their horses have been regularly ridden by them at that permanent duty.

The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Cheltenham on May 4th, and for the first time instituted the present excellent practice of performing the regulation number of mounted drills concurrently with the annual training.[1] The increased efficiency of the Yeomanry Force generally has been most remarkable since this plan was adopted. 1887

The inspection was carried out on the 10th and 11th inst. by Colonel Wood, and the following observations on his report were made by the Horse Guards:—

His Royal Highness is well satisfied with the confidential report upon the Gloucestershire Yeomanry Cavalry. The recruiting seems to have improved, and the horses are said to be good and suitable. He is glad to

[1] All Yeomanry regiments now assemble for ten days instead of eight, and the first two are given up to mounted drills.

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1887 observe from the remarks of the Inspecting Officer that steadiness and quietness in the ranks have increased since last year. Steps should be taken without delay for the instruction of Sergeants Avery and Davis at Aldershot, and the Adjutant should take an early opportunity to obtain a Hythe Certificate.

(Signed) A. LYON FREEMANTLE,
Major-General.

On the evening of the review day the whole regiment, both officers and troopers, dined together at Mr. Baker's Horse Emporium in honour of the Queen's Jubilee. Lord FitzHardinge presided, and at a later stage of the proceedings, while responding to the toast of the Colonel, bade the regiment farewell, he being now compelled to retire, having reached the age of sixty years. Continuing, Lord FitzHardinge said he handed over the command to the Marquis of Worcester with the greatest confidence, as he felt certain the regiment, under his guidance, would maintain in the future the efficiency it had reached in the past.

The headquarters this year were moved from Badminton to Gloucester, and also the name of the Stroud Troop was changed to that of the Gloucester Troop.

1888 The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Cheltenham on May 7th under its new Colonel, the Marquis of Worcester. A considerable increase of numbers had been effected by the formation of a troop at Tewkesbury, which had come on the strength of the regiment since January 1st, and been placed temporarily under the command of Lieutenant Beresford Heywood. The inspection was

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carried out by Colonel Wood as last year. The regiment 1888
was thus formed on parade :—

1st Squadron—Gloucester and Cheltenham Troops.
2nd ,, Monmouth and Bristol Troops.
3rd ,, Berkeley and Tewkesbury Troops.
4th ,, Dodington and Badminton Troops.

Total number present 216.

Before leaving Prestbury, the opportunity was taken to present Lord FitzHardinge, the late commandant, with a handsome silver epergne, which had been subscribed for by the non-commissioned officers and troopers of the regiment. A hollow square having been formed by the men dismounted, Lord FitzHardinge, accompanied by the Duke of Beaufort, came into it. Whereupon Quartermaster Limbrick, Dodington Troop, being the oldest non-commissioned officer in the regiment, presented the epergne to Lord FitzHardinge, who in acknowledging the gift said :—

'My Lord Worcester, Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men of the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars,—I was totally unprepared twenty-four hours ago for this presentation, and it was not in my thoughts that I should receive such a token of esteem on leaving the regiment, more especially as only recently a gratifying present came from my neighbours in the shape of my portrait in the uniform of this regiment, to Lady FitzHardinge. It is now thirty-two years ago since I joined this regiment, under His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, and I then had the pleasure of leading the

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1888 Berkeley Squadron, and, I am sorry to say, it has now come down to a Troop. We all know there has been great depression, but the smart turn-out of the regiment this day, and the very excellent show of the horses, should encourage us to hope that the tide in agricultural affairs has turned. I trust it may be so, and that we shall now enter upon a period of prosperity. Although I have left the regiment, I should be proud to see a Berkeley Squadron under Captain Gist. Don't think because I have left the regiment that I take no interest in it. Lately there's been a war panic abroad, and the cry has been that England is in danger. If England is in danger, and if, as some say, our Army and Navy have gone back, and we shall have to rely for the defence of our country upon our volunteers, then let us bring our volunteer regiments to the highest possible state of efficiency, and let us remember that the Gloucester Yeomanry Cavalry will be one of the regiments which the great county of Gloucester will be expected to provide. I congratulate Lord Worcester and all the officers under his command on the present efficient state of the regiment, and I trust that next year will see an improvement in the numbers of the corps. I have to thank you sincerely, and from the bottom of my heart, for your kind present. I am quite sure you could not have chosen a more elegant one, nor one that would be more acceptable to Lady FitzHardinge, who has such a great taste for flowers. I again thank you.'

Sergeant-Major Davis was also presented with a gold

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watch by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and troopers of the Berkeley Troop on his retirement from the regiment. The presentation was made by Captain Gist, on behalf of the troop, at the Fleece Hotel. 1888

Later in the year, the commanding officer received the following communication from the Mayor of Bristol :—

COUNCIL HOUSE, BRISTOL,
31*st July* 1888.

MY LORD,—On behalf of my fellow-citizens and myself I beg to thank you for kindly affording an escort of the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars for H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor on his visit to Bristol on the 25th July. The escort was most efficient, and the presence of the well-appointed men and horses added greatly to the effect of the procession.

The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Cheltenham on May 6th. On the day of entry the Gloucester and Monmouth Troops paraded at Gloucester at 2.30 P.M. and proceeded to Cheltenham by different routes, representing the advance guard of an army supposed to have landed at Bristol. The attacking force was opposed by the 2nd Squadron, under Major Palairet, moving along the Gloucester and Leckhampton Roads, and by the 4th Squadron, under Lord Edward Somerset, taking the Gloucester and Hatherly Roads. The whole regiment afterwards formed up at the usual rendezvous, near the Lansdowne Hotel. The troops were thus formed during the training, and this formation has ever since been adopted : 1889

1*st Squadron.*—Berkeley and Gloucester Troops. Squadron leader, Major Gist.

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1889 *2nd Squadron.*—Tewkesbury and Cheltenham Troops. Squadron leader, Major Palairet.

3rd Squadron.—Monmouth and Bristol Troops. Squadron leader, Major Herbert.

4th Squadron.—Dodington and Badminton Troops. Squadron leader, Captain Edward Lord Somerset.

The inspection took place on the 13th and 14th, in drill order and review order respectively. At the conclusion of the manœuvres on the second day, Colonel Wood addressed the regiment, and, in the course of his remarks, said:—'I am glad to see the ranks becoming so full of young men, and only hope the young ones will follow the footsteps of the old ones. The Gloucester Yeomanry is a regiment that has old traditions which have been so well handed down by your more senior comrades. I shall have great pleasure in making a favourable report to His Royal Highness, as I consider the regiment in the highest state of discipline and efficiency.'

Before leaving the ground a handsome silver cup, with the arms of the regiment and a suitable inscription engraved on it, was presented to Captain and Adjutant Butler by the non-commissioned officers and troopers on the occasion of his giving up the Adjutancy. Captain Butler was deservedly esteemed by all ranks of the regiment, and much of its present efficiency is due to the tact and energy with which he discharged his duties.

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Sergeant Anstey, after forty years' service, also took public leave of the officers and men. 1889

Total on parade this year was 317.

The following observations on the inspection report were duly received :—

'His Royal Highness is very well satisfied with the confidential report on the Gloucestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, which appears to be ably commanded by the Marquis of Worcester, and to have greatly improved since he assumed the command. He also notes the special commendation passed on Major Gist and Sir Pery Van Notten Pole. The remarks of the Inspecting Officer on Captain Butler will be recorded in the Military Secretary's Office. The Yeomen are said to be beautifully mounted, well turned out, and very well drilled, and His Royal Highness trusts it will be possible to recruit this excellent Yeomanry regiment up to its full strength.'

New and richly embroidered banners for the regimental kettle-drums were kindly presented this year by the wives of the officers.

Gold hussar bosses were for the first time worn on the officers' jack-boots.

The *London Gazette* of December shows the following :—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Captain W. H. Wyndham-Quin, 16th Lancers, to be Adjutant in succession to Captain F. J. P. Butler, 18th Hussars, whose period of service as Adjutant has expired.

Early this year a regimental call was adopted, for which the first bars of the old hunting-song, 'Do ye ken 1890

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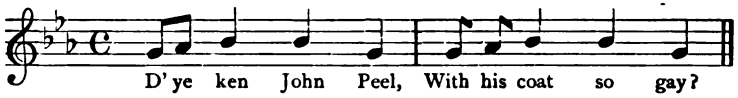
1890 John Peel?' were not inappropriately selected, considering that there were four Masters of Hounds, besides a Field Master,[1] at that time serving in the regiment, and a large number of the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars, both officers and men, were regular attendants in the hunting-field.

The call runs thus :—



The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Cheltenham on May 8th, and was inspected by Major-General Sir D. Drury Lowe, K.C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry. During the week a tournament was held in the Montpellier Gardens, at which the competitions resulted as follows :—

Cleaving the Turk's Head.

1st, Sergeant-Major Lowrey.
2nd, Sergeant Ratcliffe.
3rd, Corporal Emery.

Tent-pegging (for Officers and Permanent Staff).

1st, Sergeant-Major Brill.
2nd, Sergeant-Major Lowrey.

Hurdle Jumping (by Sections).

1st, Berkeley Troop.
2nd, Gloucester Troop.

Winning team consisted of Sergeant-Major Parker, Sergeant Adams, Sergeant Cox, and Trooper Brake.

[1] Lord FitzHardinge, Lord Worcester, Lord Dangan, Captain T. Butt Miller, Honourable Elton Gifford.

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1890

Sword v. *Sword.*

1st, R. S. M. Hayward.
2nd, Sergeant-Major Brill.
3rd, Sergeant-Major Lowrey.

Victoria Cross Race.

1st, Sergeant Adams.
2nd, Corporal Frost.
3rd, Sergeant Walker.

Lemon Cutting.

1st, Sergeant Walker.
2nd, Trooper Hawkins

Tent-pegging (for Yeomen).

1st, Corporal Emery.
2nd, Sergeant-Farrier Spreadbury.
3rd, Corporal Adcock.

Tilting at the Ring.

1st, R. S. M. Hayward.
2nd, Sergeant-Major Parker.

Troop Sergeant-Major Gravenell of the Tewkesbury Troop being unable to attend the training, his place was supplied by Sergeant Walker of the same troop, who undertook to perform all the necessary duties; and so well did he carry them out, that he was warmly complimented by the inspecting officer on his efficiency and power of command. This is a good example of what an intelligent non-commissioned officer of Yeomanry can do, who, having naturally the instincts of a soldier, has taken the trouble to master his work as well.

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1890 The observations on the inspection report ran thus :—

'His Royal Highness is extremely well satisfied with the confidential report on the Gloucestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, which reflects credit on the Colonel the Marquis of Worcester, its commanding officer. The officers are said to be keen and intelligent, and the yeomen and horses well turned out. H.R.H. especially notes the success of the recruiting except as regards the Bristol Troop, which troop will be dealt with in a separate communication.'

The regimental Lloyd-Lindsay competition was from this time held during permanent duty on the Cheltenham Rifle Range, near Seven Springs, instead of at the annual prize firing as formerly.

In September the Monmouth Troop, under Major Herbert, furnished an escort for H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale on the occasion of his visit to Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart. The escort met His Royal Highness at the Abergavenny Railway Station, and conducted him from thence to Glenusk House.

1891 Owing to the Bristol Troop having paraded with so few men at the last permanent duty, it had been since disbanded on the recommendation of the inspecting officer. A number of the former members, however, joined a new troop which was raised in the district of Chepstow and placed under command of Captain J. W. Rolt.

The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Cheltenham on May 4th, and was inspected by Colonel E. A.

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Wood, C.B. The following observations were received on 1891
the report that he had made :—

'Honorary Major Gist, the Adjutant, and Sir P. Van Notten Pole have received special commendation. The yeomen are said to be of good appearance, well drilled, well mounted, steady and silent in the ranks, notwithstanding the large number of recruits (82). The successful recruiting of this fine Yeomanry Corps is very gratifying to His Royal Highness.'

Total of all ranks on parade was 370.

The band was now given a more suitable uniform than what they had previously been wearing,—pantaloons and boots being substituted for overalls, and scarlet hussar forage-caps issued in place of the old-fashioned peak caps. Pains were also taken to engage a number of old cavalry soldiers in the ranks of the band in order to improve its equestrian powers, as far as possible, which up to the present could not be said to have shown a high standard of excellence.

The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Chel- 1892
tenham on May 10th, and was inspected by Colonel Salis-Schwabe, commanding 28th Regimental District. Swords were now, for the first time, fastened to the saddle instead of being worn on the waist-belt as hitherto.

Present on parade 359.

The following observations are noted :—

'The commanding officer is mentioned as being exceptionally good, and he is well supported by his officers. The men were smart, clean, and knew their duties. Few mistakes were made at drill, which was carried

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1892 out quietly and well. The men are good riders, and their horses were well turned out. The Regiment is in a high state of efficiency, and there is a good feeling of *esprit de corps* in the ranks.'

At the County Rifle Meeting, held at Gloucester on the 7th September, a team of the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars came in second for the Lord-Lieutenant's Challenge Cup with 411 points. Seven other companies of Volunteers competed, the winners scoring 420 points. The Yeomanry were represented by :—

Quartermaster Hunt.
Quartermaster Villar.
Sergeant Hawkes.
Trooper Stokes.
Trooper Barnham.

In the Tent-pegging Competition this year at the Royal Military Tournament, Regimental Sergeant-Major Hayward, Royal Gloucestershire Hussars, gained the second prize.

1893 The whole of the Yeomanry Force was this year reorganised, and the provisions of the new scheme were published in Army Order 22, of January 1893.

The outlines of the scheme, which was to come into effect from April 1st, were :—

1. Yeomanry Regiments will be organised in Squadrons.

5. The Permanent Staff of a Yeomanry Regiment will consist of one Non-commissioned Officer for general duties, and one for each Squadron.

8. Yeomanry Regiments will be associated together in Brigades.

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9. Yeomanry Regiments forming a Brigade will train together in Brigade Camp at least once in every three years. 1893

10. The Senior Commanding Officer of the Regiments of a Brigade will command the Brigade.

11. One Adjutant only per Brigade will be allowed, and vacancies amongst existing Adjutancies will be absorbed as they occur. When supernumerary Adjutants have been absorbed, the remaining Adjutants in each Brigade will be gazetted as Brigade Adjutant.

18. In addition to the ammunition required for the Musketry course and practice, ball ammunition up to twenty rounds per man will be issued free to Commanding Officers, on requisition, for the purpose of practice.

19. An extra grant of £1 will be made during the two years 1893 and 1894 for each Non-commissioned Officer and Trumpeter and Private, who, in addition to the requirements as to efficiency prescribed by paragraph 239 Yeomanry Regulations, has in the Trained Yeoman's course, or in the Recruit's Musketry course, passed out of the third class.

20. If a Yeoman fails for two consecutive years to pass out of the third class in the annual Musketry course, he will be struck off the strength of the force.

21. If a Yeomanry passes three consecutive years without going into Brigade Camp, no contingent allowance will be granted to it for the last of those years, except under the most special circumstances.

22. One day's pay, at the rate of 3s. 6d., will be allowed annually to each Non-commissioned Officer, Trumpeter, and Private who attends the Musketry course and passes out of the third class.

In consequence of the above, the hitherto existing troops were merged into squadrons as follows :—

A Squadron—Gloucester and Berkeley Troops.
B Squadron—Cheltenham and Tewkesbury Troops.
C Squadron—Monmouth and Chepstow Troops.
D Squadron—Badminton and Dodington Troops.

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1893 Although the squadrons alone are recognised in official correspondence, such as the preparation of returns, etc., yet for regimental purposes the troops are still treated, more or less, as separate entities, partly perhaps for sentimental reasons, it being difficult to do away with the old names, even by a War Office circular, and partly because each troop is still commanded by a captain who is largely concerned in its recruiting and general organisation.

By the new provisions, also, the Gloucestershire and Wiltshire Regiments were brigaded together, and now form the 3rd Yeomanry Brigade, an arrangement believed to have given satisfaction to both corps.

The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Cheltenham on May 9th. This year the headquarters of the regiment, together with the mess, had been transferred from the Plough Hotel to the Queen's, at the top of the Promenade. Although some regret was felt by the officers at leaving the old hostelry, where the regiment had been located for so many years, yet the advantages of the change were soon apparent, both as regards accommodation at the hotel and increased facilities for orderly-room work and parading the regiment.

Serge frocks in place of stable jackets were also introduced, an alteration that had been effected some years back in the regular army, and which had resulted in a great improvement in appearance as well as in comfort.

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1893 The following is an extract from regimental orders of May 9th :—

'The prizes hitherto given for the best turned out man and horse and the best turned out recruit will be discontinued, and the following substituted in their place :

'Lieut.-Colonel Henry (second in command) will give a Silver Cup, value £5, for the best horse ridden by a recruit, and which must be *bona fide* his own property or that of his parents. Each horse must have been ridden at least four days during permanent duty, and a certificate to this effect must be produced before the horse is allowed to compete.

'The Adjutant will give a Silver Cup, value £5, to the best swordsman among the recruits, four competitors to be selected from each Squadron. Each competitor must have been sworn in a member of the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars on or before the 1st of March last.'[1]

The regiment was inspected by Major-General Keith Fraser, Inspector-General of Cavalry, and the following observations were received on his report :—

'His Royal Highness is much pleased with the very good report on the Gloucestershire Hussars Yeomanry Cavalry. It is evidently one of the best, if not the best, of our Yeomanry Corps. All ranks are well reported on. The corps is very well mounted, and its high state of efficiency reflects the greatest credit on Colonel the Marquis of Worcester and his officers. H.R.H. trusts that next year it may be found possible to train in Brigade.'

A dance was given this training by the officers in their mess-room at the Queen's Hotel, which was kept up till a late hour with much spirit.

On the 21st June a match was fired between a team of the Gloucestershire Hussars and one from the

[1] These prizes have been continued ever since.

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1893 1st Gloucester Volunteers (Royal Engineers), eight men each. The conditions were that the Yeomanry should use their carbines and the Engineers the long rifle, 15 shots at 500 yards. After a keen contest the Yeomanry won by 38 points, and in a return match later on they were again victorious by 64 points.

The Royal Gloucestershire Hussars were represented by :—

Captain Calvert.
Corporal Reeve.
Trooper Barnham.
Quartermaster Villar.
Trooper Bennett.
Quartermaster Hunt.
Trooper Stokes.
Sergeant Hawkes.

A gallant bid was also made by the regimental team to win the Inter-Yeomanry Cup at Bisley, which resulted as follows:—

1st Ayrshire Yeomanry, 461 points.
2nd Royal Gloucestershire Hussars, 444 points.
3rd Dorset Yeomanry, 439 points.

The firing team was composed as follows :—

Trooper Barnham,	64	Points.
Trooper Bennett,	63	,,
Quartermaster Hunt,	57	,,
Quartermaster Villar,	56	,,
Corporal Reeve,	55	,,
Sergeant Ratcliff,	51	,,
Corporal Barnett,	49	,,
Captain Sandeman,	49	,,
Total,	444	Points.

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The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Chelten- 1894
ham on May 15th. On the 18th a grand field-day of volunteers was held on Cleeve Hill, for which operations were planned in accordance with the following scheme :—

General Idea.

An invading army based on Bristol is retiring from Stratford-on-Avon *via* Winchcombe and Cheltenham. A home force from Oxford has detrained at Andovers Ford, to threaten the flank of the invading army on Cleeve Common.

Special Idea (*invading force*).

On nearing Cleeve Hill the invading force is informed of the presence of the enemy on his left flank. He is to proceed to drive him off Cleeve Common, expecting reinforcements before nightfall. His force comprises :—

Two Squadrons Royal Gloucestershire Hussars, under command of Major Lord Edward Somerset.

The Public Schools Battalion (386), under command of Colonel Mansel, consisting of cadets from Cheltenham, Clifton, and Marlborough Colleges.

One Company 2nd V.B. South Wales Borderers, 1st V.B. Somerset Light Infantry, 2nd V.B. Gloucester Regiment.

Total Cavalry, 150.

Infantry, 1305.

The whole under the command of Major-General Patton-Bethune.

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1894 The cavalry are to post vedettes by 2.30 P.M., and send out patrols by 2.45 P.M. The infantry not to move before 3 P.M. Rendezvous, Cleeve Lodge, near the Rising Sun.

Special Idea (home force).

The commander of the home force is supposed to have detrained at Andovers Ford in the early morning, and on nearing Cleeve Hill has ascertained that a superior force of the invaders is retiring by the Winchcombe-Cheltenham Road. He is instructed to entrench on the high ground near Prestbury Hill gate and await reinforcements. His force comprises :—

Two Squadrons Gloucestershire Hussars under Lieut.-Colonel Henry.

1st Gloucestershire Volunteers (Royal Engineers)

2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Volunteers.

Total Cavalry, 150.

Infantry, 840.

The whole under command of Colonel E. C. Plant, 2nd G.V.R.E. Outposts to be posted by 2.30 P.M., cavalry patrols to be sent out at 2.45 P.M. Rendezvous under cover near Prestbury Hill gate. The Umpire Staff consisted of Colonel Salis-Schwabe, commanding 28th Regimental District, Umpire-in-Chief; with the invaders, Major Young, R.E., and Major F. Butler, 18th Hussars; with the home force, Colonel Methuen, 1st Bristol Volunteers, and Major Wyndham-Quin, Adjutant

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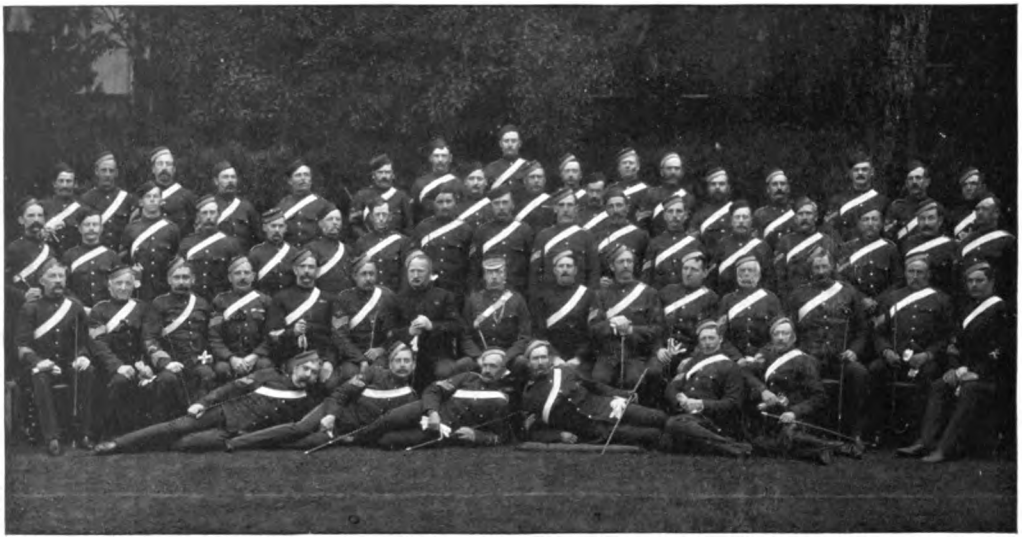

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ROYAL GLOUCESTERSHIRE HUSSARS,
1894.

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KEY PLAN TO NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ROYAL GLOUCESTERSHIRE HUSSARS.

1. Corporal Kingston.
2. Band Sergeant Green.
3. Sergeant E. Gibbs.
4. Corporal Yeend.
5. Corporal Bennett.
6. Corporal Ball.
7. Corporal James.
8. Corporal Phillpots.
9. Corporal O. R. C. Larner.
10. Squadron Sergeant Major Gravenell.
11. Sergeant Pearce.
12. Sergeant Cypher.
13. Sergeant Welch.
14. Sergeant Goodwin.
15. Sergeant Cornock.
16. Sergeant Derrett.
17. Corporal Vezey.
18. Corporal Worlock.
19. Sergeant Farrier Jenkins.
20. Corporal Trumpeter Mills.
21. Corporal Phelps.
22. Corporal Barber.
23. Sergeant Ratcliff
24. Sergeant Farrier Spreadbury.
25. Corporal Hadley.
26. Corporal Kilminster.
27. Corporal Akerman.
28. Corporal Harris.
29. Sergeant Hatherall.
30. Sergeant Bridgeman.
31. Sergeant Gould.
32. Corporal Lord.
33. Corporal Mansell.
34. Corporal Hillier.
35. Sergeant Pullen.
36. Sergeant Young.
37. Quarter Master Perris.
38. Quarter-Master Voyce.
39. Trumpet-Major Hewitt.
40. Sergeant-Major Henderson.
41. Sergeant-Major Parker.
42. Sergeant-Major Cope.
43. Regimental Srgt.-Major Hayward.
44. Major & Adjut. W. H. Wyndham-Quin.
45. Sergeant-Major Brill.
46. Sergeant-Major Whitehead.
47. Sergeant-Major Holderness.
48. Quarter-Master Limbrick.
49. Quarter-Master Parker.
50. Quarter-Master Bennett.
51. Quarter-Master Bastin.
52. Sergeant Cummings.
53. Sergeant Burrow.
54. Sergeant H. Davis.
55. Sergeant G. Adams
56. Sergeant A. Adams
57. Sergeant Phillips

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R.G.H. Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Harrison, K.C.B., commanding the district, was present with his staff to criticise the operations, and a most instructive field-day would probably have resulted ; but, unfortunately, one of the commanders mistaking his instructions, formed up his force far too close to that of his opponent, thereby rendering any extended operations, more especially those which were allotted to the cavalry, impossible of execution. In addition to this, the weather was phenomenally cold for that time of year, with a cutting east wind which made it extremely difficult to hear any words of command. 1894

Nevertheless, an attempt was made to carry out the intention of the scheme, as far as circumstances would permit, after which the whole force formed up and marched past the General on their way back to Cheltenham. On the 24th, which, by a happy coincidence, was also Her Majesty's birthday, the regiment was again inspected by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. The Duke arrived from London about 12.15, and was met at the railway station by the Mayor and Corporation together with a large number of the leading citizens. There was also drawn up a guard of honour furnished by the local Engineer Corps, as well as a travelling escort of selected men from the Yeomanry under command of Sergeant F. Burrow. His Royal Highness was driven to the pump-room by the Mayor, where he got on horseback and rode on to the drill-ground, accompanied by General

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1894 Sir Francis Grenfell, Colonel Fitzgeorge, A.D.C., Major-General Keith Fraser, and Captain Douglas Haig, 7th Hussars. Here the regiment was drawn up for inspection, with the Corps of Gordon Boys on the right of the saluting point.

At the conclusion of the review the regiment, having been formed into a square, was addressed by His Royal Highness in terms of high commendation. That he was satisfied with the result of his inspection may be inferred from the following observations on the confidential report :—

'His Royal Highness personally inspected this regiment, and has already expressed his approval of all he saw. This may be considered a model Yeomanry corps. It is well drilled, well horsed, and ably commanded, and His Royal Highness is fully satisfied with the report of the inspecting officer. He also particularly appreciates the good work done by the adjutant.'

The ground was kept by the Rood Ashton Troop of the Wiltshire Yeomanry, under command of Captain Palmer. Total of all ranks on parade being 358.

After lunching with the officers in a marquee on the drill-field, His Royal Highness rode through the town to the Midland Station, where he left Cheltenham *en route* for Shrewsbury, in order to inspect the Royal Shropshire Yeomanry there on the following day.

1895 This year the regulations of 1893 relating to the Yeomanry training in Brigade were put into force, and on

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May 15th the two regiments forming the 3rd Brigade, viz. 1895
the Royal Wiltshire and the Gloucestershire Hussars, assembled for permanent duty at Cheltenham. Brigade headquarters were established at the Queen's Hotel, where a united mess was also formed for the convenience of the officers. Both regiments mustered unusually strong, and although the drill-ground at Prestbury had been considerably enlarged at the expense of the town authorities, much inconvenience was caused by the want of space for manœuvring. With this exception a very successful week was passed, the weather being all that could be desired, and the friendly rivalry which existed between the two corps, by stimulating each to try and outdo the other, resulted as might be expected in much benefit to both.

On Sunday the church parade was joined by the Engineer Volunteers, under Lieut.-Colonel Rogers, and the Rifles under Captain J. C. Griffith; while on the 21st, a spirited military tournament took place at the Colosseum, Bath Road, the arrangements for which were organised by a committee consisting of Regimental Sergeant-Major Hayward (Gloucestershire), Regimental Sergeant-Major Simons (Wiltshire), and Sergeant-Major Brill, with Quartermaster Bastin as secretary. The programme comprised squadron tug-of-war, lance and sword exercise, bayonet exercise by the 2nd Gloucester Rifles, boxing, single-stick competition, and a display by the Cheltenham Gymnastic Club.

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1895 The Brigade was inspected at Prestbury[1] on the 23rd inst. by Colonel C. S. Gough, C.M.G., Assistant Adjutant-General of Cavalry, who pronounced himself highly pleased with the work and appearance of both regiments.

Nor can the compliments of the inspecting officer be considered ill deserved. It would be difficult anywhere to find two stronger or more efficient regiments of Volunteer Cavalry than those that were that day paraded; the physique of the men was excellent, and there certainly were not more than half a dozen unserviceable horses to be discovered in the whole force. The Marquis of Worcester as senior Colonel commanded the Brigade, the Wiltshire Regiment being under Lieut.-Colonel Sotheron Estcourt, and the Gloucestershire under Lieut.-Colonel Henry.

A silver cup, given by the Brigade-Adjutant, Major Wyndham-Quin, for the best swordsman, was afterwards competed for, and won by Sergeant Ashby (Royal Wilts), Sergeant Vizard (Gloucester) being second.

On the following day the troops left Cheltenham, and that the Wiltshire Regiment enjoyed their visit to that town may be presumed from the following extract from a letter addressed by Lieut.-Colonel Estcourt to the Mayor: 'We shall remember our training in Brigade with the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars with feelings of the liveliest gratitude, and we owe to you, and beg to offer to you, our

[1] Regimental and brigade drill took place each day throughout the week, though unfortunately no ground was available for practising outpost and reconnaissance duty.

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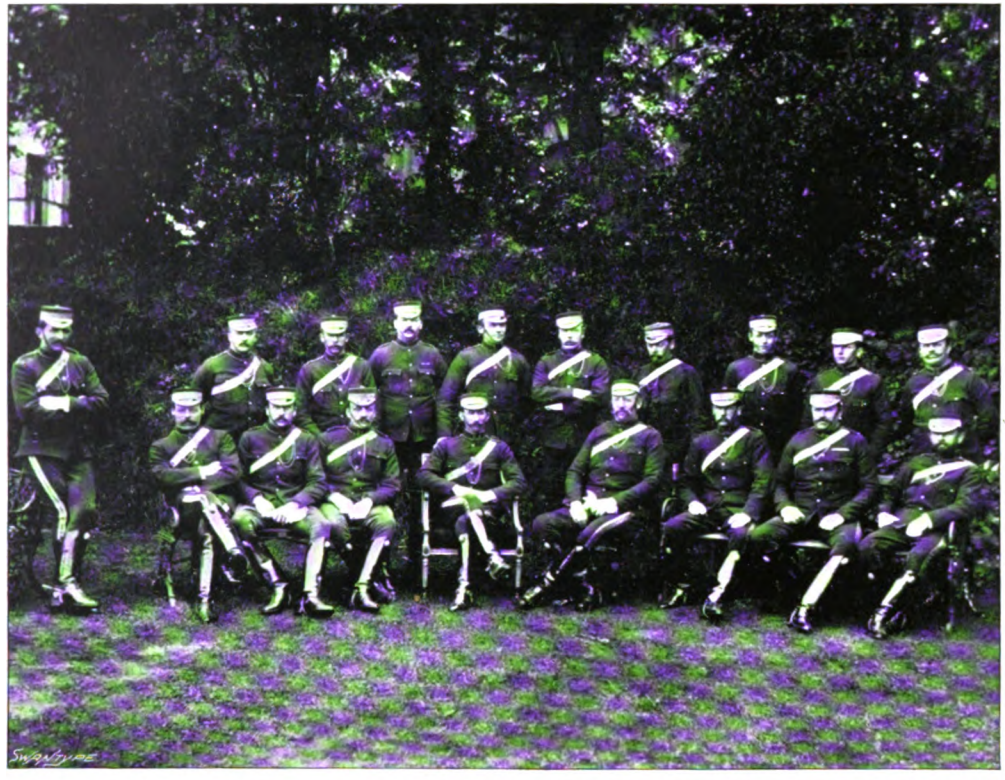

THE OFFICERS ROYAL GLOUCESTERSHIRE HUSSARS.

1894.

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KEY PLAN TO THE OFFICERS ROYAL GLOUCESTERSHIRE HUSSARS.

1. Lieut -Beresford Heywood.
2. Major Mathews.
3. Captain Evans.
4. Captain Calvert.
5. Captain Miller,
6 Major and Adjutant Wyndham-Quin.
7. Surgeon Major Wickham.
8. Lieut. Taylor.
9. Lieut. Lindsay.
10. Major Sir G. Codrington, Bart.
11. Captain Barry.
12. Lieut. Sir P. Van Notten Pole, Bart.
13. Major Palairet.
14. Captain Sandeman.
15. Colonel the Marquis of Worcester
16. Lieut.-Col Henry.
17. Major Lord Edward Somerset,
18. Lieut. Cardwell.

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very sincere acknowledgment for the trouble you have taken and for all the many kindnesses we have received.' 1895
In replying to this communication, the Mayor gave expression to the pleasure the town had experienced in welcoming the visitors, and its readiness to extend like courtesies on any future occasion. The following remarks were afterwards noted in the confidential report, Royal Gloucestershire Hussars:—'His Royal Highness considers the report on this regiment most satisfactory. It is most ably commanded, and thoroughly efficient in all respects. The drill, musketry, discipline, and interior economy, are all that could be desired.'

In July, Captain Charles Bishop, 9th Lancers, was gazetted as Adjutant of the 3rd Yeomanry Brigade, in succession to Major Wyndham-Quin, whose period of service had expired. Previous to relinquishing his duties, the latter had the honour of receiving from the officers a silver statuette representing a Gloucestershire Hussar mounted; from the non-commissioned officers and troopers a drawing-room clock with a pair of vases, and from the members of the permanent staff a photograph of themselves set in a handsomely carved oak frame. The two latter were presented by Regimental Sergeant-Major Hayward, on the occasion of the annual musketry meeting at Gloucester.

It was now exactly a hundred years since the first troop of Yeomanry in the county was raised by Major Snell, and hopes had been entertained that the regiment

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1895 would be honoured by a visit from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in celebration of the centenary. Unfortunately the Prince was prevented from coming, as he was already engaged to inspect the Warwickshire Yeomanry on a similar occasion; but he at the same time promised to be present, if possible, during the next permanent duty at Cheltenham.

1896 The following year, however, the royal visit had to be again postponed, nor was any permanent duty held. A terrible scourge of small-pox, more severe perhaps than any known to modern times, fell upon the city and suburbs of Gloucester. Taking the period from the 15th June 1895, when the first case appeared, to the 25th July 1896, when the last was recorded, we read that the total number of cases was no fewer than 2035, out of which 443 terminated fatally, so virulent and deadly was the character of the disease.

Under these circumstances it was considered neither desirable nor safe to assemble the regiment, but all the troops were put through their musketry course and squadron drills, in order to earn the Government grant, with the exception of the Gloucester Troop, which was excused both.

1897 The regiment assembled for permanent duty at Cheltenham on May 6th, and was inspected on Thursday the 13th inst., by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. This being the first public visit of the Prince to the town, every

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effort was put forth by the inhabitants to give him a loyal 1897
and hearty reception, and certainly nothing could have been more complete or satisfactory than the result. The streets were beautifully decorated along the line of route, which was thronged by crowds of enthusiastic sightseers, it being estimated that there were as many as 30,000 visitors present in addition to the ordinary number of citizens. His Royal Highness arrived at Cheltenham about 11.15, and drove from the railway station to the pump-room at Pittville, accompanied by the civic authorities in their robes, and escorted by a detachment of the regiment under command of Captain Lionel Barry. Here he mounted his horse, and at 12.15 rode, amid loud and repeated cheering, to the drill-ground, where the regiment was formed for inspection. In attendance were Sir Francis Grenfell, Lieut.-General Sir Forestier Walker, C.B., commanding the Western District, Captain Holford, and General Luck, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry. There were also present the following officers of Yeomanry:—Lord Lonsdale, commanding Westmoreland and Cumberland Yeomanry; Lord Valentia, M.P., commanding Oxfordshire Yeomanry; and Captain Herman-Hodge, M.P., of the same regiment.

The ground was kept by a squadron of the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry, under command of Major Lord Frederick Bruce, with whom were Captain Miles, Captain Palmer, Lieutenant J. Fuller, and Lieutenant Mackay.

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1897 After advancing in review order, the Colonel called the officers to the front, when the Prince of Wales addressed them as follows:—'Lord Worcester and officers of the Gloucestershire Hussars,—I have to express to you my great satisfaction at the inspection I have to-day witnessed. For a long time past I have been anxious to come and see your fine regiment, and I am glad to have been able to do so on this occasion. I know the great difficulties you have had to contend with. Last year you were unable to come out on account of the small-pox at Gloucester, and then you have had a difficulty in getting men on account of the depression in agriculture. I congratulate you on having such a splendidly mounted regiment of officers and men, who understand their business, and who have performed the various evolutions they have been put through in a most creditable manner. Once again, let me say it gives me great pleasure to come here to-day.'

His Royal Highness then left the parade-ground, and rode back at the head of the regiment to the Queen's Hotel. Here luncheon was served for the royal party and officers only, the other guests being entertained in a marquee erected on the lawn of the hotel.

After luncheon Lord Worcester proposed the health of the Prince of Wales, which was drunk with great enthusiasm. His Royal Highness in reply said:—

'I must thank his Lordship for the kind manner in which he proposed the toast, and for the equally kind

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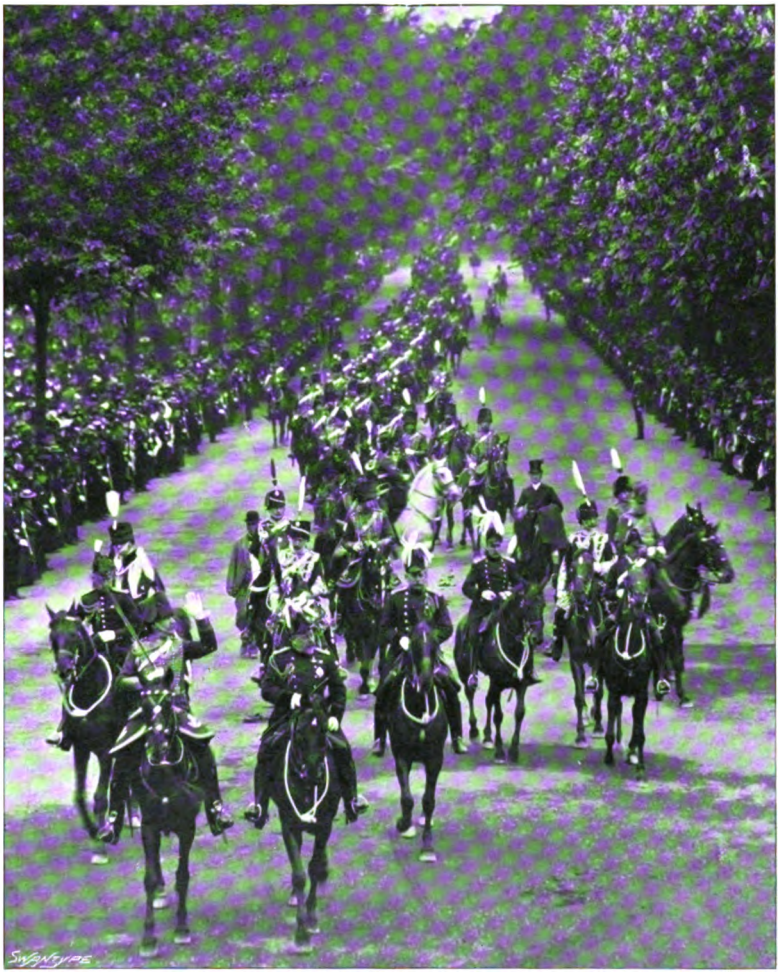

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AT CHELTENHAM,

MAY, 1897.

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manner in which you received it. As I said to-day on parade, I had looked forward with great pleasure to seeing the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars, and I need hardly say I was not disappointed in them to-day. In fact, I think any colonel of the yeomanry might well be proud of such a fine regiment. I greatly regret that small-pox at Gloucester interfered with my visit last year, but the postponement has at least had the advantage of bringing this pleasant experience within this memorable year of the Queen's reign. Again I thank you for the kind reception, and assure you of the great pleasure it has given me to visit you and this extremely pretty town. Before I sit down, I must ask those who are guests with me to-day to drink the health of the Colonel, Lord Worcester, and the officers of the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars.' 1897

Before leaving, Quartermaster Isaac Limbrick had the honour of a presentation to the Prince, and of receiving from his hands a marble clock subscribed for by the officers of the regiment, and on which was the following inscription:—

'Presented by Colonel the Marquis of Worcester and Officers of the Regiment to Quartermaster Isaac Limbrick, Dodington Troop, on the completion of his fiftieth training with the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars. May 1897.'

His Royal Highness shortly afterwards drove to the Great Western Railway Station in company with General

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1897 Luck, Major-General Russell, M.P., and Captain Holford, the escort under Captain Barry being again on duty.

Thus concluded a visit which will long live in the recollection of those who witnessed it, and which proved gratifying alike to both Yeomen and citizens. Doubtless, too, the loyal enthusiasm with which he was everywhere received, must have been a source of satisfaction to the Prince himself.

On the evening previous to the review the commanding officer, who had recently married the Baroness Carlo de Tuyll, was presented with a handsome silver statuette representing himself mounted and in the full-dress uniform of a Gloucestershire Hussar. The model, which had been designed by Major Mathews, Royal Gloucestershire Hussars, and executed by Messrs. Elkington and Co., of London, was the gift of the entire regiment. The officers who had formerly served in the Yeomanry with Lord Worcester having also desired to contribute towards its purchase. The presentation took place on the lawn outside the orderly-room, and was made on behalf of the members by Lieut.-Colonel Henry, who, in a brief but happy speech, offered the congratulations of all ranks to Lord and Lady Worcester,[1] with every good wish for their future happiness.

On the last day of the training the official inspection

[1] Much regret was felt that Lady Worcester, through indisposition, was unable to be present at the review.

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was carried out by General Luck, C.B., Inspector-General 1897
of Cavalry. Half the day was spent on the drill-ground, where the regiment was examined by squadrons, after which outpost duty and reconnaissance was practised on the table-land above Cleeve Hill.

The pleasure caused by the success of the royal visit was, however, sadly damped by the unexpected death of Lord Edward Somerset, younger son of the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, which occurred at Stoke Park, near Bristol, on the 18th inst.

Although he had been suffering from a severe attack of typhoid fever, the accounts concerning him had continued satisfactory, while there seemed every prospect of an early recovery. A relapse, however, unfortunately occurred on the 17th, to which he succumbed within a few hours.

Lord Edward, who had previously served in the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers and Royal Horse Guards Blue, had only last year resigned his commission in the Gloucestershire Hussars, and it was with feelings of sincere sorrow that the Yeomen heard of his untimely end. Popular, indeed, he was with all ranks of the regiment, but by his own squadron he was greatly esteemed, and it will be doubtless a long time hence before his soldierlike qualities and kindly genial presence can fade from the memory of those he commanded.

In June there took place the celebration of Her

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1897 Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, and a number of Yeomanry regiments each sent a detachment to represent them on that memorable occasion, the combined force being employed in lining the route between Whitehall and Buckingham Palace. That of the Gloucestershire was placed under the charge of Major Mathews, and the following had the honour of being selected to proceed with him :—

A—Gloucester Squadron.

R. S. M. Hayward.
Corporal J. Beddoes.
„ H. Stone.
„ G. K. M'Call.
„ V. Young.
Trooper S. Akerman.

B—Cheltenham Squadron.

Sergeant-Farrier A. Spreadbury.
Trumpeter W. Duncombe.
Trooper J. S. Clare.
„ A. Spreadbury.

C—Monmouth Squadron.

Trooper R. T. Duncan.
„ J. B. Hillier.
„ W. Clarke.
„ C. Bennewitz.

D—Badminton Squadron.

Trumpet-Major J. C. Hewitt.
Trooper J. Gould.
„ B. H. Gee.
Corporal A. Vezey.

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At the Royal Military Tournament this year, second 1897
prize in the Sword *v.* Sword Competition was taken by Sergeant Walker of the Tewkesbury Troop.

Observations on the confidential report ran thus :—

'The Regiment turned out very well for inspection by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The drill and general efficiency of the Regiment are extremely good. The Officers are zealous and acquainted with their duties. The Non-commissioned Officers are a good body of men, and the privates active and good horsemen.'

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APPENDIX

	Best Swordsman.	Best Horse.
1877	Trooper Rich, Badminton.	Trooper Neale, Berkeley.
1878	Trumpeter Hewitt, Dodington.	,, Daw, Berkeley.
1879	No competition.	No Per. Duty.
1880	Trooper Vizard, Dodington.	Sergt. Parker, Badminton.
1881	Cannot be traced.	Trooper Walton, Cheltenham.
1882	Trooper Ireland, Cheltenham.	Sergt. Parker, Badminton.
1883	,, Gibbs, Dodington.	Monmouth Troop—name not given.
1884	,, Holloway, Berkeley.	Trooper Townsend, Monmouth.
1885	Corpl. Brown, Bristol.	Corpl. Tucker, Bristol.
1886	,, Ratcliff, Gloucester.	,, Goodwin, Berkeley.
1887	Sergt. Gould, Badminton.	,, Gibbs, Dodington.
1888	,, Bastin, Cheltenham.	Sergt. Walker, Tewkesbury.
1889	Trooper Mansell, Cheltenham.	Trooper Dunning, Monmouth.
1890	,, Leonard, Berkeley.	,, Cullimore, Berkeley.
1891	,, Wallis, Tewkesbury.	,, Waters, Tewkesbury.
1892	Sergt. Derrett, Monmouth.	Corpl. Goodwin, Berkeley.
1893	,, Hopkins, Tewkesbury.	Trooper Finnimore, Chepstow.
1894	,, Walker, Tewkesbury.	Sergt. Hatherall, Badminton.
1895	,, Reeve, Cheltenham.	Corpl. Bridgeman, Badminton.
1896	No competition.	No Per. Duty.
1897	Corpl. Stone, Gloucester.	Trooper Gee, Badminton.

These competitions commenced in 1877.

	Regimental Challenge Cup.	Regimental Prize.	Best Shot in Regiment.
1881			
1882			
1883	Gloucester troop.		
1884	,, ,,	Trooper Gibbs, Dodington.	
1885	Gloucester (outright).	Sergt. Adams, Berkeley.	
1886	Gloucester troop.	Trooper Holloway, Berkeley.	
1887	Dodington ,,	Corpl. Welch, Cheltenham.	
1888	Berkeley ,,	Corpl. Adams, Berkeley.	
1889	Gloucester ,,	Trooper Barnett, Tewkesbury.	*Qr.-Mr. Hunt, Bristol.
1890	Tewkesbury ,,	Trooper Parlour, Gloucester.	Trooper Barnham, Tewkesbury.
1891	,, ,,	Sergt. Derrett, Monmouth.	,, ,,
1892	Gloucester ,,	Qr.-Mr. Hunt, Chepstow.	Trooper Bennett, Dodington.
1893	Tewkesbury (outright).	Trooper Barnham, Tewkesbury.	Corpl. Reeve, Cheltenham.
1894	Tewkesbury troop.	Qr.-Mr. Hunt, Bristol.	Trooper Barnham, Tewkesbury.
1895	Chepstow ,,	Trooper Codrington, Dodington.	Corpl. Bennett, Dodington.
1896	Bristol ,,	Qr.-Mr. Hunt, Bristol.	Qr.-Mr. Hunt, Bristol.
1897	Badminton ,,	Trooper Hoddel, Monmouth.	Sergt. Ratcliff, Gloucester.

* 1st year of competition.

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	Shooting.		
	Recruits' Prize.	Officers and Per. Staff.	Lloyd-Lindsay.
1881			
1882			
1883			
1884			
1885	Trooper King, Cheltenham.	Sergt.-Major Lowry.	Gloucester troop.
1886	,, Constance, Glo'ster.	Sergt.-Major Avery, J.	,, ,,
1887	,, Ebborn, Berkeley.	Regt. Sergt.-Maj. Hayward.	,, ,,
1888	,, Barnett, Tewkesbury.	Sergt.-Major Parker.	,, ,,
1889	,, Wallis, ,,	Regt. Sergt.-Maj. Hayward.	,, ,,
1890	,, Jones, Chepstow.	Sergt.-Major Brill.	Monmouth troop.
1891	,, Evans, Monmouth.	Major Palairet.	Tewkesbury troop.
1892	,, Lusty, Glo'ster.	Capt. Calvert.	Dodington troop.
1893	,, Turner, Glo'ster.	Rgt. Ser.-Maj. Hayward and Sergt.-Major Cope (divided).	Tewkesbury troop.
1894	,, Neale, Berkeley.	Regt. Sergt-Maj. Hayward.	,, ,,
1895	,, Symonds, Glo'ster.	Capt. Sandeman.	Glo'ster troop (1st team).
1896	,, Marsh, Dodington.	Major Calvert.	No competition.
1897	,, Harris, Berkeley.	Sergt.-Major Gregory.	,, ,,

	Commenced in 1886. Best turned-out Man and Horse.	Commenced in 1882. Best turned-out Recruit.
1882		Trooper Sumner, Berkeley.
1883		
1884		
1885		Trooper Hook, Monmouth.
1886	Trooper Davis, Bristol.	,, Young, ,,
1887	Corpl. Bastin, Cheltenham.	Cannot be traced.
1888	Sergt.-Farrier Spreadbury, Cheltenham.	Trooper Millard, Cheltenham.
1889	,, ,,	,, Mirrell, Bristol.
1890	,, ,,	,, Hussey, Monmouth.
1891	Trooper Young, Monmouth.	,, Yeomans, Gloucester.
1892	Sergt. Welch, Cheltenham.	,, Hulme, Monmouth.

These Prizes were both discontinued in 1893, and Prizes for best Horse and best Swordsman for Recruits substituted.

	Recruits.—Best Horse.	Recruits.—Best Swordsman.
1893	Trooper Watts, Gloucester.	Trooper Arter, Cheltenham.
1894	,, Pole, Tewkesbury.	,, Hillier, Monmouth.
1895	,, Walker, Monmouth.	,, Symonds, Gloucester.
1896	No competition.	,, De Rees, Monmouth Troop.*
1897	Trooper Jones, Dodington.	,, Ridding, Berkeley.

* This Prize was given in 1897 for 1896, on account of there being no Per. Duty in the latter year.

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Record of Lloyd-Lindsay Competition.

Year.	Winner.	Distance in Yards.	No. of Shots at each.	Scores.	Weapon used.
1873	Warwickshire, . . .	200 and 400	5	90	Westley Richards Carbine.
1874	Bucks, ...	,, ,,	,,	107	,,
1875	Oxfordshire, . . .	,, ,,	,,	110	,,
1876	Dorset, ...	400 and 600	,,	129	,,
1877	Warwickshire, . . .	,, ,,	,,	78	,,
1878	Dorset, ...	500 and 600	,,	37	,,
1879	Devon, ...	,, ,,	,,	63	,,
1880	Bucks, ...	,, ,,	,,	62	,,
1881	,, ...	,, ,,	,,	46	,,
1882	,, ...	,, ,,	,,	62	,,
1883	Roxburgh Mounted Rifles,	,, ,,	,,	88	,,
1884	,, ,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	108	Martini-Henry Rifle.
,,	Warwickshire, . . .	,, ,,	,,	55	Snider Carbine.
1885	2nd Devon Mounted Rifles,	,, ,,	,,	117	Martini-Henry Rifle.
1886	Dorset (2nd Team), . .	,, ,,	,,	119	Martini-Henry Carbine.
1887	Ayrshire (1st Team), . .	,, ,,	,,	104	,,
1888	Dorset (1st Team), . .	,, ,,	,,	109	,,
1889	Ayrshire (2nd Team), .	,, ,,	,,	128	,,
1890	,, (1st Team), . .	,, ,,	,,	131	,,
1891	,, (1st Team), . .	,, ,,	,,	131	,,
1892	,, (1st Team), . .	,, ,,	,,	148	,,
1893	,, (2nd Team), .	,, ,,	,,	119	,,
1894	,, (2nd Team), .	,, ,,	,,	134	,,
1895	Dorset, ...	,, ,,	,,	124	,,
1896	,, ...	,, ,,	,,	132	,,
1897	Ayrshire (1st Team), . .	,, ,,	,,	157	Martini-Metford Carbine.

Record of the Inter-Yeomanry Challenge Cup.

	Winners of							
Year.	Challenge Cup and 1st Prize, £12.	Score.	2nd Prize, £8.	Score.	3rd Prize, £5.	Score.
1883	Dorset, . .	339	Wilts, . . .	330	Ayrshire, . .	322
1884	Middlesex, . .	307	Dorset, . . .	305	Ayr, . . .	302
1885	Ayrshire, . .	347	Shropshire, . .	309	Dorset (1st), . .	297
1886	,, . .	391	Warwick, . .	371	,, (1st), . .	362
1887	Dorset (1st), . .	463	Ayrshire, . .	450	Shropshire, . .	448
1888	Ayrshire, . .	431	Warwick, . .	418	Middlesex, . .	413
1889	,, . .	479	Dorset (2nd), .	448	Dorset (1st), . .	441
1890	,, . .	441	Pembroke, . .	409	,, (1st), . .	403
1891	,, . .	407	Warwick, . .	384	,, (1st), . .	375
1892	Dorset (1st), . .	435	Ayrshire, . .	434	Glasgow, . .	427
1893	Ayrshire, . .	461	Gloucester, . .	444	Dorset, . . .	439
1894*	Ayrshire (2nd), .	250	Glasgow, . .	245	Gloucester (1st), .	241
1895	,, ,, .	209	Dorset, . .	207	Glasgow, . .	205
1896†	Dorset (2nd), .	227	Ayrshire (2nd), .	206	Dorset (1st), . .	206
1897	Ayrshire (1st), .	249	West Kent (1st), .	249	Staffordshire, .	245

* 1st year of 4 men per Team.

† The Dorset Teams fired in 1896 with the Martini-Metford Carbine.

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